THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH APRIL.

IS THERE ANOTHER country where Europeans can lord over as Englishmen do in India? Let the reader read the rules passed by the Government of the Punjab for the guidance of travellers visiting Kashmir, and he will understand what we mean. There are four authorized routes for European visitors to Kashmir. The principal road has thirteen stages; at all these stages the Maharaja of Kashmir maintains rest houses for the accommodation of travellers. At all the stages between Serai Saidabad and Thana Mandi, both inclusive, ordinary Europe liquors and stores are procurable. Arrangements for coolies and carriage are made as follows:

(a.) "On the Murree road, by a contractor who has the line of road from Baramula to Kohala, and is bound to keep 30 mules or ponies and 20 coolies at each stage. He has two sepoys and the village shop-keeper at each stage as his agents, and application for carriage should be made to them or to the Thanadar.

(b.) On the Muzaffarabad road the same contractor as on the Murree road will supply carriage on due notice being given beforehand. In case of need travellers may apply to the officials of the Rajas of Kathai and Uri within their respective territories,—elsewhere to the lambardars.

(c.) On the Bhimbar road carriage is supplied by contractors who are bound to keep up at each stage 15 mules or ponies and 15 coolies.

(d.) At Srinagar, the Babu deputed to attend on European visitors supplies carriage, &c.; 24 hours previous notice is requisite. From Ramu to Pir Panjal carriage is supplied by one contractor; from Thana to Bhimbar by another. Both these have as agents the village shop-keepers along the road. From Thana to Baramgalla the subjects of the Maharajah serve as coolies; from Baramgalla to Shapiyon those of Raja Moti Singh, of Punch; from Shapiyon to Baramgalla those of the Maharaja. The Thanadar of Baramgalla is responsible for the coolies coming from Raja Moti Singh's territories; he will also see to the supply of coolies along the Punch road, having as agents the lambardars of the village."

Such are the arrangements made to afford facilities to European travellers to Kashmir, and yet we hear murmurs against the Maharaja. There is one significant rule passed by the Punjab Government which runs as follows:

"Travellers are strictly required to settle all accounts before they leave Kashmir, and are responsible that the debts of their servants are similarly discharged. Should any Officer of Government leave Kashmir without discharging his debts, he will not be permitted ever to re-visit it."

But the Kashmir Government we believe considers it beneath its dignity to report such cases.

IT WILL BE SEEN from the following comparative table that the rate of mortality is much higher in Bombay than in Calcutta:

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.	
Population.	447,600			644,405	
DISEASES.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Per 1000 of population per annum.	Registered.	Per 1000 of population.
Cholera ...	67	6	1·9	1	0·2
Small-pox ...	104	12	3·0	15	2·8
Fevers ...	328	9	9·0	582	10·83
Diarrhœa ...	44	5	1·6	66	1·23
Dysentery ...	53	46	2·7	158	2·94
Injuries ...	12	...	·3	17	·32
Other causes ...	281	63	9·3	987	18·38
Total ...	399	141	27 8	1826	34·00

Thus sanitation seems to be better attended to in Calcutta than in Bombay.

THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL TIMES reports the following case of early maternity:

"Dr. E. A. Goodridge reports the case of a colored girl who began menstruating shortly after her eleventh birthday, and continued to do so regularly until the month previous to her twelfth birthday, when conception took place. Gestation was completed without the occurrence of any special functional derangement. The head presented in the left occipito-iliac position; labor lasted seven and a half hours. The infant was a female, weighing seven pounds. There was a copious lacteal secretion on the third day, after which the mother continued to supply sufficient nourishment for the sustenance of her child. The mother's age at the time of delivery was twelve years eight months, and twenty five days.'

Such cases are not rare in India.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION has been favored with a perusal of certain resolutions of the Governor General in Council contained in a minute on the subject of reduction of Church Establishments in the three Presidencies of India. Our contemporary takes it

"to be the reply to the various growls which have appeared from time to time in the native papers, and is the first step in the direction of disestablishment. This minute we understand to have been written in consequence of a letter from the Secretary of State for India, asking what reductions could be made in the ecclesiastical budget, consistent with efficiency. The reduction proposed we are told has reference only to church establishments. The general principle of the Government resolution is, that congregations should pay for all things connected with the Churches in which they worship, in a word, that so far as establishments are concerned, the voluntary principle should be introduced. Why is not this Resolution made public?

THE ABOVE JOURNAL gives the following account of the Viceroy's visit to Puttiala:

"The Viceroy was accompanied by the Hon'ble Miss Baringe, Miss Foulkes, the Hon'ble and Mrs. Hobhouse, Lord Campердown, Chevalier Tieza, Mr. Portal, the Foreign Secretary, and the whole of the Viceregal Staff. The Maharajah also issued invitations to several officers and to a large number of guests. The Viceroy while at Pattiala laid the foundation-stone of the Mohindro College, an institution founded by the Maharajah, and bearing his name, and held a durbar for the principal Sirdars of the State.

No pains or expense were spared by the Maharajah to entertain his guests, who were right royally treated. The arrangements, which were organized and carried out under the supervision of Captains Nisbet and Marshall, were excellent."

THE SAME PAPER says that the benighted presidency is again distinguishing itself. Let all read, mark, learn and inwardly consider the following paragraph from the columns of a Madras contemporary:

"From the last proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners we observe that the Government, in an order No. 234, dated 4th February, requested the several Collectors to report, after consultation with the leading Native gentlemen of the districts, on the desirability of excluding children of the dancing girl class from such of those schools as are supported or aided from the public funds. The Commissioners, after consideration of the above order, have come to the conclusion that dancing girls should be entirely excluded from girl or mixed schools, but that they might be formed into a separate class in boys' school.

Is this resolution likely to have the effect of weaning those poor, wicked little dancing girls from the errors of their ways. Or to improve the boys' schools where little dancing girls' classes are opened. Poor little girls—poor little boys—poor Municipal Commissioners of Madras—we are sorry for you all.

TUESDAY, 6TH APRIL.

AN INTERNATIONAL Exhibition, in which great prominence will be given to all matters connected with marine and river industries, is to be held in Paris, under high patronage, from July to November next. The building selected is the well-known Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysees, where the Exhibition of 1855 took place.

THE DELHI GAZETTE records the death of Mr. George Wagentrieber, which melancholy event took place on the 26th instant. Our contemporary says that "Mr. Wagentrieber was not perhaps much known to the Indian public of to-day, but there was a time when, in connection with this press, he was known and highly appreciated, as the editor of the once famous *Delhi Sketch Book*—a work that has never yet found a fit successor—that had on its staff of contributors the most prominent wits and draughtsmen of the time (and they were giants in those days), and whose career only ended in the general conflagration of 1857." At the time of his death Mr. Wagentrieber was Reporter to the North West Government on the Vernacular Press. He was also a constant contributor to the *Delhi Gazette* and the *Englishman*.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* quotes from the *Frankfort Gazette* an alarming announcement to the wearers of printed cottons. It is stated on the authority of Professor Gintle, that a certain number of English and Alsatian manufacturers have lately in printing fabrics, been substituting for albumen cheaper materials, such as arseniate of glycerine and acetate of clay. They do not scruple to sell fabrics containing two or three grammes of arsenical acid per yard under the form of arseniate of clay. This is especially the case with printed calicoes and muslins presenting white designs on a violet ground, or calicoes with yellowish brown or brownish red patterns, shades which the uninitiated buy without suspecting the danger incurred in wearing them. The arsenic is not in an indissoluble combination, for on the fabrics being placed in water for a few seconds they give off a considerable quantity of it. This is a new tribute to civilization.

COTTON cultivation is attracting attention in Ceylon where coffee was hitherto all the rage. A gentleman who is interesting himself in the cultivation of cotton, has written some interesting letters on the subject to a Ceylon paper and urges the European planters to cultivate cotton as they do coffee.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independence Belge* at Hague states that the English Government has given the Dutch Government to understand that English trade is suffering from the blockade of the coast of Acheen. It is now said that General Verspyk will be sent out to finish the war by some energetic measures.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Cambridge University has appointed Sir Henry Maine, K. C. S. I., LL D. C., L. to the office of Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer. Sir Henry Maine was formerly Regius Professor of Civil Law in the same University.

THE POPULATION of Paris, on the first of January last, was 1,819,338. During 1874, there were born, 59,000 children being at the rate of 165 per day, and 30 per 1,000 inhabitants, of the births over 16,000 were illegitimate, and of these 5½ thousand were recognised by their fathers; the number of deaths daily in Paris, is 114, and of marriages, 61.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL.

JAPAN will send specimens of her arts and manufactures to the American International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia. She has set apart a large sum of money to her manufacturers and artificers in sending such specimens.

IT IS remarkable how eminent lawyers bungle in making their own wills. Lord Westbury's will, carefully prepared by himself, was said to be exceedingly hard to construe by the Master of the Rolls. Lord Chief Justice Saunders made a speculative devise, upon the validity of which his executors—Maynard, Holt, and Pollexfen, all great lawyers—were divided in opinion. The wills of Lord Chief Justice Holt and Mr. Serjeant Maynard were the subject of Chancery proceedings. So was the will of Chief Baron Thomson. Mr. Serjeant Hill's will was "so singularly confused that, but for the respect due to the very learned serjeant, it might, not unreasonably, have been held void for uncertainty." The will of Sir Samuel Romilly was inartificially drawn. The will of Mr. Bradley, the celebrated conveyancer, was set aside by Lord Thurlow for uncertainty. The same remark applies to the will of the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, himself an acute lawyer.

IN REPLY to the memorial of the Mysore Anglo-Indian Association, urging the formation of Eurasian regiments, the Commander-in-Chief has sent the following note:

"It has been apparently overlooked in the public discussions that, after 1857, there was an Eurasian Regiment of Cavalry, the Lahore Light Horse, the East Indian Regiment, and the Eurasian Battery. It was found that they, naturally required all the expenses of food, clothing, and shelter that are necessary for regiments of European soldiers. I always objected to the reduction of these regiments on social and political grounds; but it was found that, as peace returned, and sources of employment opened out, a great many of the men could better themselves in civil employ, reserves fell short, and one by one the corps were reduced. I do not see room at present for their restoration; but, should opportunity occur, I should be found ready to support any measure leading to it."

As a remedy for the growing scarcity of good servants in England, the *World* says:

"In India there are thousands and thousands of excellent trained servants—servants by profession, so to speak by virtue of their birth and inherited caste. These servants are clean, noiseless, frugal, and moderate in their ideas as to wages. They are excellent cooks, and the temperature of our kitchens would reconcile them to our climate. In order, therefore to tide over our difficulty as to servant-gallism, might not a company or society be formed for the importation of servants from India? The experiment might at least, have the result of bringing our servants to their bearings. It is suggested that the Oriental Club should set the example by having some of these dusky attendants in their picturesque costumes at their club, or at least in the stranger's dining-room."

Sir George Campbell's idea is spreading. But what a commentary is this rage for Indian servants in England upon the growl raised against them here!

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following bit of scandal in high life: "Lady Marion Springfield, daugh-

ter of the late Marquis of Ely, and wife of Captain Springfield, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, has eloped with Captain Bourne, senior Captain of that regiment." Worthy of the preacher of salvation !

WE LEARN from a telegram that Sir George Campbell has been invited to contest the election for Kirkaldy. It is stated that before Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed to the Government of Natal, that somewhat second rate dignity was offered to Sir George Campbell but declined. Has Sir George Campbell become a thorn to the Indian Council ?

A CORRESPONDENT at Raneegunge thus writes to us under date the 3rd instant :

"We had yesterday a copious shower of rain attended with storm and hails which came down thick and fast pattering on our roofs and walls and whitening the streets like snow. The atmosphere which had become very sultry for some time past has been greatly cooled and we are spared for a while the great nuisance of dust. There are Mr. Editor few places in Bengal which are so dry and hot as Raneegunge and we fear there will be a great scarcity of water here this year, as many of the tanks and wells have already begun to dry up."

THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Mahespore in Sonthal Pergunnahs dated the 5th instant :

"For the last fortnight or more cholera was fearfully raging in this part of the Sonthal Pergunnas—Mahespore and its neighbourhood. But thanks to Baboo Horo Kally Pal Doctor to the Maharaja Gopal Chander Sing Bahadur. Few cases have proved fatal. He has followed the Homœopathic system and by his success proved to the people here its sovereign efficacy. The Homœpathic mode of treatment is thus fast gaining ground upon their minds."

WE ARE exceedingly sorry for the sad mistake we committed in announcing the death of Babu Womachuen Mitter. A correspondent brought to our notice the death of Babu Womachurn Mitter of Ariadaha, but we unfortunately confounded him with the gentleman of the same name, who hails from Baksha near Jonye. It was our own fault and not that of our correspondent, and we are sincerely sorry for it. It is true that Babu Womachurn Mitter of Baksha was seriously ill not long ago, but he has we are glad to learn greatly recovered. If the Hindu saying be true the friends of Babu Womachurn need not be sorry, for according to it the man, whose death is reported whilst he is alive, has a new lease of life granted to him by Providence !

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter :

"I have today, for the first time, seen your admirable article headed "Sir John Strachey on Police administration," published in your paper of the 12 October last.

As you so rightly observe, the present Police system is an imperial measure and should be dealt with by the Supreme Government, and not left to the discretion of Provincial Governors.

I would suggest, as the best means of obtaining such an end and securing uniformity in regard to Police administration throughout India, the re-appointment of a Director General of Police for all India. The Department would then really become an imperial one and an uniform system be ensured throughout the country instead of, as at present, each Provincial Governor. By whatever title he may be designated having the power of administering the Department, under his particular Government, according as it may suit his own individual views in regard to Police matters. Should the suggestion meet with your approval, would you oblige me by giving the matter your support."

'POLICEMAN.'

MR. KNIGHT'S new annexation policy has been completed. The *Friend of India* makes the following announcement :

"It is our duty to inform the subscribers to this journal and the public generally, that the interest of the proprietors in the *Friend of India* will, in legal phrase, "cease and determine" on the 16th instant, after the publication of our next issue."

We now perceive the reason of the hasty retreat of Dr. Smith from Serampore. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording our opinion that under the peculiar difficulties in which Mr. Hooper, the present editor was placed, he has struggled honestly and manfully.

MOULAYI IZHAR HOSSEIN, Khan Bahadoor, Meer Moonshie in the Foreign Department, and Pran-Kishen Gangooly, a translator in the same office, have been dismissed from the service of Government. The title of Khan Bahadoor, conferred on the former, has been withdrawn. We wish the papers in this case were published.

THE GOVERNMENT of India announces for general information that should there be no unforeseen failure in the present crop, the quantity of opium to be offered for sale in 1876 will not be less than 45,000 chests, and will not, under any circumstance exceed 48,000

THE THREE Mahomedans, Ismeal, Nasrut and Shukar, who robbed the Maharaja of Travancore during his stay in Calcutta of certain jewelry, have been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, to ten, seven and five years' transportation respectively. The jewels have been restored and made over to the Maharaja's agent.

THE VICEROY and the Hon'ble Miss Baring were so pleased with the exhibition of industrial products at Delhi that they gave orders to exhibitors amounting to fifty thousand rupees.

FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL.

IT IS stated that the Government of Bombay has on the petition of a Mahomedan gentleman mitigated the sentence of the forty Mahomedan prisoners in the Great Riot case from five years to two years' rigorous imprisonment. It is significant that when the whole Parsi community petitioned for the remission of the sentence on the Parsi prisoners the petition was summarily rejected.

MR. CLARK, the late Calcutta Municipal Engineer, estimates the cost of the drainage of Madras at 20 lakhs. Madras is fortunate. It is a much larger city than Calcutta, but it escapes by paying one-fifth of the cost of Calcutta drainage.

ON TUESDAY last the solar eclipse was clearly visible in Calcutta.

THE GOVERNOR of the French possessions in India has received instructions from Paris to proceed at once with the proposed railway from Pondicherry to join the Southern Madras line at Cuddalore. A French Engineer is soon to be deputed to consult with the agent of the South India Railway on the subject.

THE RANGOON CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writes : "From Mandalay every letter brings tidings of defiant preparation. All the ironworks of the King are in ceaseless activity turning out arms ; steamers getting ready for service, shipping guns and stores ; troops—or hordes of armed rabble, if you prefer it—closing in upon the frontier ; trade at a stand-still ; and the Burman officials more insolent than ever." It is irresponsible writers of this description who promote national feud.

THE NEW Emperor of China was crowned in the Tae-ho-teen, or Imperial Palace of Pekin, on the morning of the 25th of February.

THE FLAGS of the various legations at Pekin were hoisted half-mast high for ten days from the 13th ultimo in consequence of the death of the late Emperor.

CHINA IS about to send several young men to England to learn the duties of naval officers. Four of considerable intelligence have already been selected, and twenty-six more are to follow.

THE BEHAR HERALD justly complains that instead of holding the coming durbar for the bestowal of the sunnuds of famine titles at Patna, the capital of Behar, as originally intended, the Lieutenant Governor proposes to hold it in an obscure village called Behea, in the Shahabad district. Our contemporary observes :

"The only recommendation this place has is that it is the residence of Mr. Fox, who has got landed property and Indigo factories in that District. This arrangement has, we understand, given universal dissatisfaction. To drag the aristocracy of Behar to a place, which is totally devoid of houses and other accommodation, and at a season like this, is, to say the least absurd. The very idea of presenting *Khelluts* to men of position at the place of a planter, however high his position may be, is distasteful to native ideas. For the sake of Sir Richard Temple we wish that he had not committed such a blunder."

Sir Frederic Haliday marred his administration by allowing the Nuddea planters to find their way to his heart through his stomach.

THE SAME PAPER says :

"A murder under very mysterious circumstances is said to have been committed at Behea. The corpse of the deceased was, we hear, found in the premises of the factory belonging to Mr. Fox."

Is he the same gentleman in whose house the proposed durbar will be held ?

WE TAKE the following from the above journal :

"We understand that Mr. Metcalfe has appointed Moulvie Esn, the Serishtadar of the Durbhangah Collectorate, as Manager of the large Betti Estate on a salary of Rs 500 a month. The Moulvie does not know a word of English, although he will have to deal with numerous Indigo Planters. We must confess that we are somewhat surprised, at this arrangement."

But favoritism like love is blind.

OUR CONTEMPORARY has received the following particulars regarding the late Indigo riot :

"The wounded man is dead. The District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate of Tirhoot went to the scene of the occurrence and found, we hear that the deceased was struck with a deadly weapon under orders of Mr. Manners, the Manager of the Bilsand Factory. This case has excited a great sensation in Mozufferpore, Mr. Manners has, if our information is correct, not yet been put on his trial."

WE CONGRATULATE Babu Beharilal Gupta on his promotion to the rank of Joint-Magistrate. He is the first Bengali Civilian, who has attained to that rank.

SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor visited several public institutions and offices in course of this week On Wednesday he paid a visit to the Calcutta Normal School where he saw the elements of science taught in Bengali. On Thursday he visited several public offices. Some offices were empty when His Honor called It would do good if the head of the Government now and then called at the public offices unawares. Yesterday he visited the Beadon Square, and the inspected drainage works now going on in the northern division of the town.

MR. HOGG has issued a notification by beat of tom-tom to the effect that persons proposing to build new huts should submit a plan to the Justices and obtain sanction. The object of this notification is to secure a proper disposition of new huts in bustees.

MR. ROBERT HAND, Principal of the Berhampore College, is transferred to the Presidency College, and Mr. Bellett is appointed in his room. We cannot congratulate the Berhampore College on the appointment of Mr. Bellett. We hope as the responsible head of the College he will realize a better sense of his relations with his pupils.

WE OBSERVE that the grounds on the side of the road leading from the Belvedere Bridge will be taken up for the proposed Zoological Gardens.

WE HAVE to thank Babu Beharilal Nundi for a copy of the Victoria Almanac and Bengali Directory for 1282 Bengali era. It has been carefully prepared and contains much useful information.

WE TAKE the following telegrams from the *Englishman* :

Bombay, April 9.—It is believed that Sir R. Meade is not going to Baroda. Sir Lewis Pelly will remain until some Bengal Political Agent is appointed. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis is proceeding through Rajputana, and is expected to arrive at Baroda on Saturday. The Sabha are preparing to meet and escort him. The restrictions on the Gaikwar's actions have caused perturbations. The interfering with formalities and religious and social ceremonies of the Ranis has aggrieved them. There are commotions in Northern Gujrat. The Khots refuse to pay their jamabandi. Gujanand is active.

April 9.—The Gaikwar's Solicitors complained that their agents were unable to see the Maharaja, except in the presence of Doctor Seward and an interpreter, and appealed to Sir L. Pelly, but he refused to allow an interview except on those terms. He has received an order from Calcutta to remove the restriction. Maharaja Sindhia is still at Puna, giving entertainments to the natives. Mr. Peile, the Political Agent for Kathiawar, has suspended a pleader from practice because he, as Secretary to the Rajkot Association, forwarded an address to Serjeant Ballantine, reflecting on the conduct of the Government towards the Gaikwar.

The indiscreet action of the subordinate officers of Government in Baroda is making much mischief, and the Government has to bear the odium. The Government ought to take serious notice of the conduct of those officers who are thus compromising its character.

THE APPLICATION of Babu Nolit Mohun Das, insolvent, was heard on Tuesday last by Mr. Justice Pontifex. Debts due by insolvent, Rs. 14,29,777-0-7. Assets :—interest in land, Rs. 73,000. Goods choses in action, Rs. 1 52,727-8-3. Property in public securities, Rs. 5000 Debts owing to insolvent, Rs. 11,56,082-7-5. Excepted articles Rs. 243-4. The further hearing of the case was postponed till next Court day.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Lahore dated the 7th instant :

"This day at 2-20 P. M. we witnessed the *departure* of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere by a special train. There was a large gathering of both *Europeans* and *natives* on the Railway platform to do honor to His Highness. The station was splendidly decorated with *Devdaroos* boughs, flowers, flags &c. &c. and was worthy of the occasion. A guard of honor consisting of the 25 N. I. was also drawn up out-side the station building. These presented arms to the Maharaja on his arrival at the station. Among the official Magnates present we noticed Captain Morton the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary, Captain Nizbet, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, Captain Tait, the Police Superintendent, Col. Pulford, the two first piloted the Maharaja and his son to the carriage. One thing which I cannot omit mentioning, here it was an incident shewing the Maharaja's strict adherence to Hinduism. On alighting from the carriage at the porch he said that he felt thirsty and asked for water but he would not drink within the station. He enquired whether there was any *Assotho tree* within the Railway premises. Happily there was one and thither he walked over and after leaving his shoes drank off the water. By his arrival at the city the Great National Theatre has also done a good shokes of business, Last night they had the honor of performing before His Highness."

THE TIMES OF INDIA gives the following latest version of the probable report of the Baroda Commission—that the Maharajah of Jeypore and Sir Richard Meade have been both so reticent that no one knows their decision except those officials who have actually seen it in writing ; that Mr. Melvill pronounces an unmistakeable verdict of "guilty ;" but that Sir Richard Couch, the Maharajah Scindia, and Sir Dinkar Rao, hold that although Mulharrao has certainly not cleared himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him, still the evidence against him is not of a character to sustain a conviction. In legal circles the prevailing opinion appears to be the same, and very high judicial authorities are understood to share it.

AT THIS day's sitting of the Bengal Council His Honor the Lieutenant Governor reviewed the labors

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of the Council during the current session. He made one important statement, which was that a Bill was in preparation for a summary settlement of rent disputes. The Council was adjourned, but there will be no regular recess, as it may be summoned whenever necessary, under the *pro tem* presidency of the Hon'ble Mr Schalch.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals: 1. Trade and Navigation returns of British India for the month of December 1874-75 and for the nine months ending 31st December 1874-75. 2. Map of the N. W. P. 3. The Geographical Companion to the historical text-books, Entrance Examination. By J. Tannock, 2nd Master, Nizamut College, Moorshedabad and J. A. Lorimer, H. Master, Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. 4. Charak Sanghita. Parts 1 and 2. Translated and published by Bamachurn Barat. 5. Yoobanama Sumbutsoraya an almanack in Maharathi. Bombay. 6. Bichitra Milun Natuk. By Muddunmohun Mitra. 7. Hand Book of Practical Surveying for India. By T. W. Kelly, Survey Department. 8. Science Primers published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Physics—by Prof. Balfour Stewart. 9. Do. Chemistry by Prof Roscoe. 10. Do. Physical Geography, by Prof. Geikie. 11. Do. Geology, by Prof. Geikie. 12. Do. Physiology, by Dr. M. Foster. 13. Do. Astronomy, by J. N. Lockyer. 14. Literature Primers edited by J. R. Green M. A, and published by Messrs Macmillan & Co. English Grammar, by Dr. R. Morris. 15. Victoria Panjika and Bengali Directory for 1282 B. S., by Beharilal Nundi. 17 Calcutta Review for April 1875.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1875.

THE POLICY OF THE GAEKWAR'S TRIAL.

IF THE recent telegrams correctly report the opinions of London papers on the Gaekwar's trial, the English Press seems to condemn the policy of the Government of India in ordering that trial. One telegram, which is dated the 3th instant says:

"The examination of Colonel Phayre has been published here, and created an impression which was unfavourable to the prosecution, and the public opinion condemns the proceedings. The *Times* says that the prosecution was the greatest and most mischievous blunder which has discredited British Policy in India since the Mutiny."

Another:

"The *Times* favours restoration, publishes Colonel Phayre's cross-examination, and severely condemns the Government for relying on him. The daily papers condemn the Government. None advocate deposition."

"All Papers give copious reports of the Baroda trial. The *Times* has published a verbatim report of Colonel Phayre's cross-examination and considers its result would have rendered it impossible for any tribunal to find the Gaekwar guilty. The majority of other Papers also considers that the case against the Gaekwar was not proved and regret that the prosecution was instituted."

There may be some qualifications in the opinions of the London Press, which the telegraphist may not have reported, and which we will see *in extenso* in a few days more, but we believe we may fairly assume the general correctness of the telegraphic summary. This expression of opinion on the part of the London Press is remarkable; we had not the remotest suspicion that the *Times*, which imagined grave political danger in the friendly meeting of the Scindia and the Holkar on the banks of the Nerbudda, and which had in the first instance tacitly approved of the policy of Lord Northbrook in the Baroda trial, would so suddenly veer round, and condemn the proceedings of Government and advocate the restoration of the Gaekwar before even receiving the whole of the evidence adduced by the prosecution. This we say is remarkable, and inspires us with a hope that the English Press, which is the final tribunal of public opinion in Indian matters, will take an impartial view of the greatest political question, which has arisen in India since the great Revolution of '57.

In the absence of the full exposition of the views of the *Times* and other London papers we cannot understand the process of reasoning upon which they condemn the policy of the Gaekwar's trial. We are curious to know whether they have discussed the question of international law, which we felt it our duty to raise, when the now famous Baroda Proclamation of the Government of India was first issued. We were answered that the principles of international law recognized in Europe and America did not apply to India. Here the British Government constitutes the Paramount Power, and the Native princes or chiefs are more or less in the position of feudatories. They have no external political rights, that is to say they cannot war with a neighbour or carry on political negociations with him without the permission of the Paramount Power. They have internal sovereign rights—that is to say they can administer the internal affairs of their territories without interference of the Paramount Power. They are under the protection of the British Government, and if there are differences among themselves, they must appeal to the common superior, and abide by its decision. We still doubt whether this position is fully sustained by the treaties and engagements entered into between these princes and the East India Company. The Gaekwar and the Company are described in the treaties, which we quoted before, as "allies," and if these treaties were interpreted according to the ordinary rules of interpretation, the right of the Maharaja of Baroda to be treated on an equal footing could not be denied. But we were answered that even if the treaty rights of the Gaekwar as interpreted by us were recognized, still the action of Lord Northbrook could not be objected to. Strictly speaking, it was argued in reply to us, the Proclamation of His Lordship ordering the temporary deposition of the Gaekwar and the appointment of a High Commission for his trial was a declaration of war, and that if the Gaekwar were so disposed, he could have resisted the British Government with force of arms. We rejoice that His Highness took no such step, for in that case the annexation of his territory would have followed as surely as night follows day. Still one point which we had urged remained unanswered. If the position secured to the Gaekwar by the treaties was admitted, then he was entitled to exchange of letters of explanation before the extreme step was taken. But our Government did not condescend to shew His Highness the usual courtesy, and in so far the action of our Government was not consistent with the recognized rules of political intercourse between one power and another. The truth of the matter is that our Government did not proceed upon the rules of international law. The *Times* has put this point clearly and forcibly. Says the leading journal: "The paramount power in India, as it is vested in the Queen and exercised by her Viceroy, does not derive its force and essence from legislation or from treaties, or from any form of social or national compact. It rests ultimately on the right of the stronger, the indisputable claim of the conqueror to enjoy his conquests undisturbed, and to insist upon the preservation of peace and decency among his weaker neighbours. This is the principle on which we have acted and which India has fully recognised, during the political vicissitudes of the last hundred years. The native sovereigns owe their political existence, and they are perfectly aware of it. to the fact that English Statesmen think it most expedient that this or that principality should remain governed, always under the supervision of an English Resident, by Mussulman, Mahratta or Rajpoot Princes."

Assuming this position Lord Northbrook has acted in a most enlightened and honorable manner. Unlike his predecessors he has from the beginning of the Baroda case followed a straightforward and above-board policy. He was beseiged with complaints about the mal-administration of Baroda, and might have if he liked, either absorbed the state or placed it under a Council of Regency composed of British officers, without in the least compromising the policy of non-annexation. But he did nothing of the kind. He appointed a Commission to investigate the charges of mal-administration, and allowed the Gaekwar full liberty to rebut them. This was not the policy of Lord Dalhousie when he annexed the Kingdom of Oudh. The unfortunate sovereign of Oudh was similarly arraigned on charges of gross mal-administration, but the unscrupulous Annexationist without giving the King an opportunity to vindicate his government at once issued the decree of annexation. Latterly Lord Lawrence deposed the Newab of Tonk. Grave charges of abuse of authority were laid against His Highness, but his Lordship gave him no trial; he deposed the Newab and established a Council of Regency. Lord Northbrook has pursued a different policy. The Commission, which investigated the charges of mal-administration against the Gaekwar, after a full enquiry, reported against him, but instead of deposing him or appointing a Council of Regency the Viceroy gave him twenty months' grace to reform his government. The authority thus exercised has been thrust as it were upon the British Government by the force of circumstances. Our Government protects the Native potentates from external attacks, and this protection carries a serious responsibility. It is bound to see that the subjects of the Native chief, who is himself thus protected, are in their turn protected from internal oppression. The Paramount Power performs the functions as it were of a common Providence for the native prince and his subjects, and it was in consonance with this sense of responsibility Lord Northbrook gave a warning to the Gaekwar. The only mistake which his Lordship committed at this stage of the Baroda drama was that he allowed Colonel Phayre, who was as much on trial as the Gaekwar, to continue in office. It was this mistake we fear which gave birth to subsequent complications. Long after the Viceroy repaired this mistake by removing Colonel Phayre from the Residency, but unfortunately it was too late. Then came the charge of poisoning. We have seen above that His Excellency has, in investigating this charge, as the *Times* says, exercised the right of conqueror and not the function of the representative of an allied power. But while affirming the supremacy of the British sovereignty His Excellency has proceeded in the most straightforward and honorable manner. He was we must confess placed on the two horns of a dielemma. On the one hand there was the accredited agent to the British Government, who however misguided, brought a serious charge of an attempt to poison him against the ruler of Baroda. His statements were corroborated by evidence, which whether acceptable or not in a court of law, made out a *prima facie* case against the Gaekwar. At least such was the opinion of the highest legal adviser of the Crown in the Western Presidency. On the other hand there was a sovereign prince, who whatever his shortcomings, could not be condemned summarily on such evidence. His Excellency accordingly decided to refer the charge for investigation to a High Commission, consisting of some of the highest officers of the British Government and of some of the highest native potentates in the Empire. He allowed the investigation to be made in the full blaze of publicity, while he gave the Gaekwar full liberty to defend himself. When the Commission was constituted we said that both the Gaekwar and Colonel Phayre were equally on trial, and the opinions expressed in the London Press shew that they have taken the same view. The verdict of the English public seems to be already against Colonel Phayre and in favor of the restoration of the Gaekwar. We will not anticipate the verdict of the Government of India, but we feel satisfied that the same conscientious feeling, which led Lord Northbrook to accord the Gaekwar a fair and open trial, will prompt him to render that justice to His Highness, which an impartial analysis of the evidence will suggest. The finale of the Baroda drama we make no doubt will be as honorable to his Lordship as the commencement has been.

THE GAEKWAR'S TRIAL AND POLITICAL FEELING.

WHAT is the feeling of the people towards the British Government? Is it one of hostility to it? At least such seems to be the opinion of some of the Anglo-Indian journals from their observation of the current of feeling which has set in since the publication of the proclamation for the Gaekwar's trial. One paper goes to the length of passing a wholesale condemnation on the educated natives, because it thinks that the present agitation about the Gaekwar "is worked by that brood of vipers—the educated natives whom the British Government has nourished in its bosom." It would be an interesting psychological analysis, if some one would take the trouble of collecting the tirades which some of the Anglo-

Indian papers have launched against the natives, particularly the educated natives, and the diatribes, if you will call the comments by that name, which the educated natives have themselves indulged in in connection with this unfortunate subject. We do not mean to defend all that the latter have written, but an analysis of the kind we suggest would at once show the two classes of publicists in their true colors. We are pained at the exhibitions made on both sides, but what strikes us as most astounding is that the calumniator should himself claim to be the chastiser. In favor of the native writers it may be urged that they are not alone in the view they have taken of the Baroda question. Some of the most respectable and influential Anglo-Indian papers have expressed the same views. So whether right or wrong they are in good company. Why then we ask should they alone be condemned? Referring to the thoughtless utterances of a brother journalist, which we considered our duty to notice, the *Pall Mall Gazzette* says: "The Commune in Paris could scarcely have produced anything more flagitious or more dangerous to society than this. The plan of a State paper, devoted to the exposition of official views evidently cannot meet such cases; and though the Penal Code provides for them, the prosecution must be initiated by the Goverment, which is dependent for its knowledge of the contents of the native journals on an irresponsible translator. The same arguments that could establish the necessity for a clause in the Penal Code giving the courts power to punish for seditious writings, must also establish the necessity of having a competent and responsible agency for enforcing the clause whenever seditious writing ceases to be exceptional." Of course we are quite willing to see the law take its course, but we must protest against invidious distinction being made between the white man and black man. If the conduct of the one is reprehensible, so is that of the other, but strange to say the comments of the English critic are confined only to the native papers. What is intrinsically bad must be equally bad, whether committed by the European or the native, but on what principle is the one held up to public execration, and the other passed over?

Whatever the excitement consequent on the Gaekwar's trial, the political feeling in the country we do not hesitate to say is not bad. The people are too sensible of the blessings of British rule to wish for a change of Government—aye, the benefits conferred by the present Viceroy are too fresh in their minds to make them forget their obligations to him. It is because they have too high respect for his Lordship, and are jealous of his good name, they lament what according to the light which is in them they consider to be opposed to his well-understood principles. If, however, there is any thing in connection with the present agitation which is likely to do mischief, it is the attitude assumed by some of the Anglo-Indian papers. As an example we take the following from the columns of the *Indian Public Opinion* evidently written by an European in disguise:

"The native press is young, quite in its infancy yet; and you English give it too much rope, instead of keeping it in leading strings until it is fit to be trusted to its own guidance. No native Government and no European Government, excepting yours, would tolerate its bumptious insolence and seditious writings. Naughty children are whipped; and the native press needs to be similarly treated until it is reformed and purified and becomes good. You English are nurishing serpents which will sting you yet, if you are not careful. Your generosity in providing gratuitous education is being repaid by the basest ingratitude; and the liberty you accord is abused and taken advantage of, to vilify and injure you, by a class of men who owe everything to you, and who are the most contemptible and cowardly among the millions of your subjects here in India. As in all things, so in this matter, you English are going ahead too fast. English laws and institutions are no more suited to India, than they would be to France or Germany, or any other nation on the continent of Europe. Here in India you are hated aliens, comparatively few in number, and ruling over millions who cannot but be antagonistic and hostile to you, and who will throw off the detested yoke of your Government whenever they are able to do so, and see a fair chance of success. You are sitting on a mine that many explode at any time that circumstances may lessen the number of English bayonets in India. The presence of your English soldiers preserves peace, and so long as you can keep up the present number of them, you are pretty safe; but whenever you may be compelled to reduce your English army here, there will be revolts against your authority and Government; for your danger is *internal* and *not* external. Meanwhile, if things go on as they now are, the native press will have prepared the masses among us to rise up against you and fulfilled its mission of keeping alive and intensifying race antagonism, inimical feelings, and indeed downright hatred of the English Government and English people. Parents whip their naughty children from pure love and for their good, not because it is pleasant or gratifying to punish them, nor because of dislike to them. The English Government is the parent of the native press; and is bound to correct it and purge it of its faults, and to administer loving chastisement to its offspring."

Chastisement we are quite willing to take, if the loving parent would administer it in the exercise of parental wisdom, but when it comes from persons, who need similar chastisement, the person, who is threatened, is not likely to lick the hand that is raised against him. Whatever the shortcomings of the Indian press, the European section is no more free from them than the native section, and if such be the case, why should the one be punished and not the other? Could any thing be more violent, scandalous, and rabid than the article in the *Bombay Gazette* on the Baroda Commission, which we noticed last week? The writer of that article plainly says that the native members of the Commission should have no liberty of judgment; indeed he imputes the basest motives to them, because it is rumoured that they are for the acquittal of the Gaekwar. Supposing the rumour be true, why should they be maligned if they have exercised their judgment honestly? Surely the Viceroy did not wish that they should convict the Gaekwar even if they were not convinced of his guilt. According to the *Gazette* it would seem as if the conviction of the Gaekwar had been a foregone conclusion with the Government and that any opinion against it would be considered an act of hostility to the Paramount Power. If the native members had the remotest suspicion that they would be thus tyrannised over, they would not certainly have undertaken the task. But we cannot for a moment believe that our Government takes such a mean and dishonorable did view of its functions. The *Bombay Gazette* stands alone in the dissemmination of the infamous doctrine it lays down. The public or political feeling in the country is not so low and discreditable as the *Gazette* would fain make it out. Happily we have at the head of the Government a statesman, who thinks for himself, and who is not likely to be swayed by the howlings of such papers as the *Bombay Gazette*. We cannot however conclude without noticing the strange attitude, which the *Pioneer* has within the last week assumed on this subject. That paper almost dictates to the Governor General what he should do. It says:

"We doubt if any Englishman in India, whose opinion is worth a moment's consideration, believes, after what has occurred, in the possibility of restoring the Gaekwar. Whatever may be the nature of the Commission's report—within the limits marked out by the evidence—the Gaekwar's prestige is gone. For the Governor-General, for instance, to meet him in a friendly durbar, to make him the associate of the great sovereign princes in whom the English Government has inplicit confidence, would be wholly impracticable. To seat him on the throne again and yet to sulk with him would be still more unworthy of the Viceroy's Government, in fact, will be so damaged in native estimation that incalculable mischief may ensue."

In other words, whether the Gaekwar be guilty or innocent, he must be deposed. The writer warns the Viceroy that the Secretary of State may not accept this unrighteous view, but he advises His Excellency to be a martyr:

"Should the Secretary of State be blind enough not even to see the danger of such a course,—the direction in which it would lead,—it must rest with the Viceroy to be wiser than he. It would remain for Lord Northbrook, in fact, if the Home Government attempts any step so ill-advised as those which the British papers are insanely urging, to say:—"You may recall me, but you shall not force me to issue orders which I know better than you to be detrimental to the interests of the British power in India." We do not believe a British minister would venture to recall a Viceroy who spoke in that tone, but we are quite sure that it could not be worth a Viceroy's while to avert a recall by stooping to adopt any other. And beyond all question a heavy retribution would, in the worst contigency, fall upon the minister, when the recalled Viceroy should re-appear in Parliament to argue the quarrel out with him face to face."

Certainly no English minister will dare recall a Viceroy, when the latter is backed by the *Pioneer*! We have given above both phases of the political feeling, which has sprung up in the country in connection with the Baroda case, and we trust that Lord Northbrook will shew his usual sound sense and statesmanship by not pandering to either.

THE PRESENT STATE OF DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

NOT many months ago a series of remarkable papers appeared in the *Civil* and *Military Gazette of India* under the above head. Press of other matters prevented us from noticing them at the time, but their republication in pamphlet form gives us an opportunity to fulfil our intention. The writer of these articles has shewn a knowledge of the country, a sympathy with the people, and a conception of the duties of the British Government in India such as is not ordinarily met with. We will not spoil the effects of the observations of the writer by remarks of our own. We will at once introduce him to the reader. He thus traces some of the causes of discontent in India:

"We shall here premise of our Indian Government, that no foreign Government, certainly no native Government in India ever undertook its exalted duties with a stronger desire to discharge them to the advantage of the governed; we should be incurring the reproach of our "historical conscience" if we did not award to it the credit that is justly its due; nor are we disposed to believe that it was a figure of speech or a well-disguised satire, which gave the early rule of the British in India the designation of a *paternal Government*.

The political institutions, which are native to a people may always be open to criticism and not seldom to censure, but they are familiar to those whose necessities have created them. It is evident that the value of intelligibility, as a political virtue, was not duly appreciated when we so hastily modernized the institutions of India. With the memorials of a magnificent civilization before us, we have deluged this country with political novelties. English dress, English modes of living, an army and judiciary after English models, are certainly anomalies in India. But we have gone further in the course of reform, for while, in theory, we have treated our Indian subjects as Englishmen, in practice, we have treated them as a conquered race. When the good of all this is weighed, we shall find that the gain to us is very little.

The armies of India have fought great battles, although they were not equipped like our own; their legendary and historic leaders have been consecrated to eternal fame; but military commandant practically without power to punish or reward, and a military code which treats men like machines, are puzzles to Indian soldiers. The judges of India had administered justice to a contented people, although ignorant of the traditions of the Westminister Hall. The Indian ideal of an upright judge is one whose honesty, like his knowledge of law, is undoubted, and whose discretion is limited by the exigencies of each individual case. The few general principles of law which governed his conduct were comprehensive enough to meet the wants of his important office, while his local knowledge more than supplied the place of a jury.

Such were the Indian army and the Indian judiciary, whom we have improved out of existence. The spirit of reform, however, has also seized objects of humbler pretensions; we have given India the benefit of a well-paid and well-drilled constabulary. The Indian watchman was an humble individual; his small pay amply remunerated his simple duties; his local knowledge was invaluable; and though dependent on the good-will of the head man of his village, he was a man of some local influence. But the tide of reform has crippled him for ever; his costly representative is a well-paid constable in uniform, burdened with more work than he can well do, and although not less corrupt than his predecessor, his haughty bearing has deprived him of that hold on popular confidence without which it is impossible for him to succeed.

We found native places of incarceration which were certainly not incapable of improvement; but we have superseded them with comfortable jails, which are popular with the criminal classes. We also found taxes in India which the natives had paid from time immemorial, and paid them, if not cheerfully, at least without execration; but we have supplemented them with new-fangled taxes which they regard with odium.

If there is one subject in which the importance of precedents is almost invaluable, it is that of taxation; and the remark does not lose any of its force in India, where the difficulties attending an increase of taxation are great, and where, to deviate from the past, is to fill the public mind with distrust of the future.

The land tax, the octroi duties, a moderate tax on shops, were familiar sources of revenue to the Indian Financier before we conquered this country, but within the last twenty years we are said to have multiplied taxes without even a reasonable excuse. The absence of judicious economy led to years of deficit. We have taxed justice as it was never taxed before; we have taxed advocacy and advocacy has paid itself from the people; we have taxed the acquisition of property and the evidence of title; we have taxed borrowers and lenders; we have made public roads, and the public ferries also contribute their share to the public exchequer; and it is believed that our ingenuity, in intending new means of draining the purse of our subjects, has not as yet been exhausted.

Closely allied to the subject of taxation is that of compulsory contribution to public charities. The natives of India regard it in the light of an invidious tax, which is all the more reprehensible because it carries the appearance of a free-will offering. The princely munificence with which we consecrate the memory of our public men is not intelligible to our Indian subjects; their country abounds in votive monuments and costly memorials, but their mosques and mausoleums were the works of Sovereigns and of subject-princes who would contemn the offer of public contribution. The practical form in which we sympathise with distress, the promptness with which we meet the evils of war and famine, are virtues which the natives would sooner admire than practise. They have their own terms for relieving distress, and if their conditions are peculiar, they are certainly characteristic of the people: to invoke voluntary help from them, the distress must be under their very eyes, among their friends or neighbours, and the quantum of individual contribution must be comparatively inconsiderable.

Such are the sentiments of the natives of India on the subject of public charities; but because it appears to us meet and proper that a people stricken with famine should not be allowed to perish, we have forced our conviction on those who view such public calamities in a different light, and they complain—not without some justice—that although it does become a favoured people to promote works of public utility and public charity they themselves are too poor to emulate their richer brethren in their good but costly work.

The laws of a country are generally supposed to reflect its social history; in India, however, this position would hardly hold good; here, at least, the course of legislation has not followed that of social wants. We have suppressed some customs of unusual barbarity, and reformed others which had long hampered the progress of native society; but, as a rule we have legislated for India without much heeding the circumstances of her social life. Ignorant alike of the requirements of native society and the peculiarities of native character—deprived of the intelligent co-operation of our native subjects—Indian legislation has been remarkable for its unfinished laws.

"So far as our legislation affects the women of India, we are taxed with being most injudiciously liberal; while the natives regard the subordination of women with marked jealousy, our legislature has invested the fair sex with more liberty than in native opinion they should possess, and we have punished adultery with less severity than according to native sentiments we should. In a like spirit or unappreciated moderation we have dealt with the crime of theft, and the "benefit of the doubt" is said to have secured impunity to nine-tenths of the men who take their trial as thieves.

We are told again that we have not been reluctant to extend our sympathy even to the greatest of all criminals, for by the introduction of legal "exceptions," we have saved many a murderer from the gallows. Nor is this the sum total of all our short-comings; for we are said to have erred in great matters as well as in small; we have armed servants against masters; we have taught mercantile men to be dishonest, by protecting them against the consequences of their misconduct; the tillers of land have been set against the owners of land; exorbitant interest and harsh rules of limitation have set both borrowers and lenders against us."

The writer thus comments on the dead-level policy of the Government:

"It is not altogether to our credit that those who have mostly profited by the altered circumstances of our Government are the children of labour; and that the services of our Government can offer no inducement to those who have a position to maintain among their countrymen. Our railways and public works have raised the value of manual labour, but to the descendants of those who were the aristocracy of the country—the ornaments of native courts and the governors of provinces—we have little to give which would be worth their acceptance. Their occupation is gone, and—with their occupation—their sympathy for the Government which has so completely displaced them. A Government, which is so rigidly economical as to have no place for men, who, so to speak, have in their veins the blue blood of their country, is, in the opinion of our Indian critics, a Government which is incapable of appreciating quality in its servants. It was a severe speech of one who did not admire our system of popular education that "an educated *Bania* was still a *Bania*." It is not denied that subordination to an official superior is the first duty of the members of a service, but the position seems, in their opinion, to admit of a very large amount of qualification. That high and low caste men should be treated alike, for no better reason than that they happen to be in the same grade of the service, is to them a lamentable mistake. The experience of a century of our Government has not reconciled them to this idea, and it will be long before they cease to regard it as an insult to the gentlemen of the country. An Indian magistrate, of considerable distinction, once remarked to one of his English friends that it was long his cherished wish to send his son into the Indian army, but, after due enquiry, he came to the conclusion that the army was not the place for him:—"it is impossible," said he, "to secure my son a position which would be worthy of me; while he is serving in the ranks, he might be sentenced to a disgraceful punishment for an offence for which a simple rebuke would be enough; and, after such a disgrace, I shall be nowhere among my own people." The moral of the remark is that we do not extend to men of family the consideration which is their due."

He then continues:

"Closely allied to the last subject is the important question of a fitting provision for the natives in the service of Government. It is undesirable to stam out the aspirations of even a subject-race; but there is almost less danger in the resignation of hopeless servitude, than in the irritating disappointment of *quasi* freedom. Under ordinary circumstances, every honest man should have the chance of employment in his native country; under ordinary circumstances, there should be work for him to do in his own country; and if he be competent to do it, it is only natural for him to suppose that he should be preferred to foreign fellow-subjects with no better claim. In theory, we never dispute these positions, but, in practice, we admit them to a very limited extent. Like the man in Æsop, in undertaking to please every body we have pleased none.

Thoughtful men are struck with the fact that there should be a marked absence of fairness in the division of patronage between our native and European subjects. As we rise in the scale of official appointments, this disparity becomes more and more remarkable. To admit the natives of India into the service of Government, and yet to treat them as if they were disqualified to hold any but the most subordinate official position, is a serious mistake. It is not necessary, we are told to revolutionise the present system of administering public patronage in India, but that it stands in need of an extensive and, in some places, of even a redical reform, our Indian Statesmen have generally admitted. A practically unlimited native agency in the subordinate departments of our Indian Governments is an absolute necessity; but it is nevertheless true, that to throw open to native candidates posts of the highest executive responsibility, is neither justified by the wants of the time nor by the state of native society.

It is only ten or twelve years ago that the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab drew the attention of the Indian Government to the danger of not holding out to the natives of the country official careers of trust and responsibility. Isolated attempts at a remedy have recently been made with partial success, but not till this work of justice is done on something like a system, will the native official classes admit that we are earnest in our attempt to redress an irritating grievance. The present exclusion of natives of India from the higher public appointments is productive of two serious evils: while its disappoints legitimate ambition without a just cause, it also deprives us of one of the best means of establishing a popular Government. The value of the present open competition for the Indian Civil Service is insignificant so far as it affects the native of India, and the opinion is gaining ground among them, that a member of the native community can aspire to no better position, under the Indian Government, than is compatible with thorough subordination. Such an opinion, when popularly entertained, is not only galling to those who consider themselves personally injured by the restriction of patronage, but it is offensive to the whole native population, who recognise, in it the undisguised badge of conquest and servitude.

There is one evil consequence of the exclusive policy which we may have one day to regret even more than the disappointment and irritation which we have just described. The talent for administration must be preserved in a people by opportunities for its employment. In the history of our rule in India, now extending over a century, we have not produced a single native administrator. In the Punjab, we found native statesmen who had borne the honors and burdens of Government in times of great difficulty, and, if they succumbed at last to an army lost to all sense of honor and discipline, it cannot be said of a Government which kept a turbulent and warlike race in order and organised an army which only ceased to conquer when it ceased to obey, that it was a Government of fools. But in the presence of our political system, these "pillars of state" of a different polity have disappeared, and we have again sat down to the agreeable task of educating the literary pigmies we so much delight in.

The ambition which does not find scope for exercise in good will find it in evil. It will brood over its wrongs and devise mischief. When a nation has its aspirations humbled, its leaders surrender their position, and exchange the troublesome activity of freedom for the calm of ignoble repose; if they cease to be of use to us as friends, they contrive to be dangerous as enemies; and the enemy abroad is not half so powerful as the enemy at home.'

He thus comments on the invidious distinction made between Europeans and Natives in legislation:

"We have taught the natives of India, as we have taught the rest of the world, to believe, that we are the great pioneers of social and political freedom; but we have also taught them that, sometimes, with sanctified motives, we may associate unsanctified acts. "I regret," said Sir Charles Metcalfe, writing in 1831 "the distinction which exists in laws, rights, privileges and immunities among the several classes of subjects inhabiting the territory under British rule in India." Exceptional legislation might well make the native believe that our professions are decidedly superior to our practice. Without absolutely depriving them of their liberty, we have taken unusual care for the protection of our own. While every court in India is competent to try a native who offends—for the trial of an Englishman, we have reserved the superior machinery of a High Court. The difficulty and expense which attend this exceptional proceeding—though mitigated to a small extent by recent legislation—are such as to reduce sometimes those invested with judicial authority to the undignified perdicament of winking at an offence which it would entail so much trouble to punish. The complaint is rather general, that if in the sight of law there is no equality between our English and Indian subjects, it would be more honest if we were to make a clean breast of it, and not to lay ourselves open to the charge of imposing a sham on a people who never doubted our right to do just as we pleased. Those who have the experience of more political systems than one, are of opinion that, in thus treating our Indian subjects, we are walking in the footsteps of those who would rather have the idle reputation, than the just credit, of promoting the cause of freedom. That our Indian legislature and those who preside over our Indian law courts countenance a system of judicial inequality so inconsistent with the traditions of our free English institutions, is, to the natives, a matter for wonder. They readily admit that, in some respects, an Englishman should, in common justice, be treated differently from a native; that what would, to a native, be a punishment of ordinary severity, would, to an Englishman, be certain death; but what they regard as a serious grievance, is the exceptional provision for the trial of an Englishman, which has, to some extent secured to him immunity from punishment."

We have not space for more extracts, but what we have given is sufficient for our purpose. Of course we do not subscribe to all that the writer has said, but we gratefully acknowledge that he has taken a just and unbiassed survey of the main points of the great compass of Indian politics. The Government will do well to ponder over the essays under notice; they contain much which it does not ordinarily hear, and which though often rising to the lips of the native, does often not find utterance lest he be charged with disloyalty.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

IN the foregoing article we have given extracts from a remarkable pamphlet on the present state of discontent in India. We desire to draw attention to some cases as a practical illustration of the invidious distinction made between the European and the Native, on which the writer of the pamphlet has dwelt. It might be still in the recollection of the reader that in 1872 the Governor General in Council passed a most severe condemnation upon the officers concerned in the Kuka executions. The words of the Resolution were as follows:

"While the Governor General in Council recognises that the lives of all the criminals involved in the recent outbreak in the Punjab were on principle forfeited to the laws His Excellency is under the painful necessity of affirming that the course followed by Mr. Cowan was illegal, that it was not palliated by any public necessity, and that it was characterized by incidents which gave it a complexion of barbarity. That course was commenced in opposition to the spirit of instructions received from superior authority, and, in the absence of sanction invoked but not awaited; it was prosecuted to completion in contravention of positive orders.

His Excellency in Council is compelled to direct that Mr. Cowan be removed from the Service. He does so with deep regret, as Mr. Cowan's previous character and conduct have been unexceptionable, and as he acted with promptitude in concerting measures for the repression of the movement."

"In conformity with the views enunciated above, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, while Mr. Forsyth is undoubtedly guiltless of any illegal action he has in no small degree identified himself with the errors committed by Mr. Cowan; that he failed to discern his duty as councillor to a Native Government in a serious emergency; and that he acted eventually in a manner inconsistent with the recognized policy of the Government of India.

His Excellency in Council considers that Mr. Forsyth's conduct will be adequately dealt with by his removal from the Commissionership of Umballa to a position in another Province in which he will not have to superintend the judicial proceedings of any Native State, and by an expression of the opinion of the Government of India that he should not in future be placed in a position in which he would be called upon to exercise similar control and superintendence."

But how has Mr. Forsyth been dealt with? He has been knighted, and is now talked of as the most likely successor to Sir Henry Davies as the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. He has been charged with important political missions, and was lately made a member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. We readily acknowledge Sir Douglas Forsyth's ability, and would indeed have been very sorry if it had been lost to the state, but what the public complain of is that the Government does not act upon the principle that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. It dealt one measure to Mr. Forsyth and another to Mr. Cowan.

We come next to Mr. Levien's case. The reader is acquainted with the facts of this case, which we will not therefore repeat. A Commission was appointed to try him, but neither the report of the Commission nor the decision of the Government thereon has yet been made public. In the meantime Mr. Levien has been allowed to leave this country. It is rumoured that the Commissioners have found most of the charges against him, and that the Government has allowed him to retire on the usual retiring allowances.

The third case which we propose to notice is that of Mr. Williams of Oudh. He was, the reader might remember, the subject of a libel suit brought by a talookdar, and the local Government recommended to the Government of India the appointment of a commission for his trial, but the latter has declined to adopt that measure. The *Pioneer* says that "so far as Mr. Williams is personally concerned, the affair has been finally disposed of." We are told that "while censuring Mr. Williams for faults of taste and manner, and directing his transfer to a province where he has not made so many enemies, the Government of India refuse to accede to Sir George Couper's request that Mr. Williams should be tried by a special commission; they acquit him of having acted otherwise than in good faith; Captain Hemans, the officer by whose instrumentality the alleged libel got into the hands of the talookdars, is censured, in the face of a strong movement for his support by the Oudh authorities; and regret is expressed for the ill-feeling among officers of the commission, some of whom are censured for "a spirit of hostility shown to Mr. Williams," which should have been carefully avoided in the performance of public duties." Our contemporary remarks: "The conduct of Mr. Williams has been thoroughly sifted in a patient trial before the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad; and has emerged from that ordeal as legally free from blame. He has been already absolved from even "constructive malice;" and now the highest official authority discharges him from "imputation of misbehaviour," for that is the legal condition under which alone an inquiry under the Act can be demanded, and the inquiry here was demanded, not only by Sir G. Couper, but by the inculpated officer himself. The Government of India, by refusing the demand, implies that it imputes no official misdemeanour to Mr. Williams. It does not follow that Mr. Williams is free from all share in the grave scandal that has occurred; nor that he is to undergo no penalty. It must needs be that offences come—but woe to the man by whom the offence cometh! He is severely censured for violent and intemperate language, for ill-advised

conduct, and grave errors of judgment. It is evident that he is not a combination of the attributes of Solomon and Sir Charles Grandison; and having unhappily got into a position where nothing less than such qualities would have kept him straight, he must take the consequences. He is to be transferred to another province, and is not to have any independent charge until a "satisfactory report" of his official behaviour has been received by the Government."

Contrast with the above cases that of poor Surendranath Banerjea. We admit that he was guilty of gross carelessness and indiscretion; but the errors he committed we have heard from civilians themselves are almost every day committed by others in similar position, It is a habit with officers to sign ordinary papers without reading or examining them; they have such a multiplicity of work to do that they can scarcely make time to read all the papers submitted to them for their signature; they must trust their subordinates to a great extent, and if this trust is sometimes abused by the latter, on no principle of justice ought they to be punished. But Babu Surendranath was not believed when he said that he was a victim of the *naksha*: he was dismissed the service with an indelible brand on his moral character, and the poor young man is ruined for ever. He has gone to England to complete his terms for the Bar, but we doubt whether he will be called by the benchers so long as the Government of India does not withdraw its censure upon his moral character,

These cases show whether invidious distinction is not made between the European and the Native in the administration of the public service. The Government we admit is guided by many considerations; it cannot always afford to follow the golden rule of abstract justice. It would for instance have been a gross blunder if Sir Douglas Forsyth's services had been lost to the state for an error of judgment in a trying crisis. Similarly Messrs. Levien and Williams have we believe, been let off under an impression that the ends of justice have been met in their case by the strong censure passed upon them. We admit all this, but we are grieved that the Bengali civilian has been tried by a different standard of justice. Of course what is done cannot be recalled, but may we ask the Government to modify so much of its decision as to make him eligible to the bar. The object of Government was not to ruin him for ever, and we hope it will take a merciful view of his new application.

CANALS AND FEVER.

THE *Delhi Gazette* states that a conference of Canal officers of the North Western Provinces took place lately to enquire into matters connected with the floods, which were the cause last year of great difficulty and much distress in portions of the Doab. "This," our contemporary observes, "affords another instance of complaints regarding ill-health and defective drainage arising simultaneously, and is somewhat unfortunate for the canal engineers and their assertion that there is no connection between swamp and malaria, or between malaria and fever prevalent in canal-irrigated districts. Matters, we are told, are so serious in parts of the Agra, Mynpoory, and Allygurh districts, owing to the country being water-logged, that immediate remedies alone can avert a disastrous agicultural revolution. It is admitted that the result of canal-irrigation is to raise the spring level, and that thus, the soil absorbing less rain-water than formerly, the natural drainage channels of the country have to afford the means of escape for a yearly increasing quantity of water."

The Canal officers of the North-West seem to labor under the same mistake, which we took the liberty to expose in 1873 in connection with the report of the local officers on the subject of the epidemic fever in Midnapore. Dr. Mathews, the Civil Surgeon of the district, then wrote :

"These bunds or embankments are characteristic features of this part of the country, forming in many places the only high roads, and are no doubt of immense importance. I now allude to what are known as the Government embankments which follow the courses of the principal rivers.

"In addition to these are another series of embankments known as the zemindary bunds, and with reference to the utility of these structures some doubts in many instances seem to exist.

"It would appear that in former year each landholder made such arrangements for protecting his land from inundation as seemed to him most suitable, and running in almost every direction. These bunds certainly act as potent obstructors of the natural drainage of the country, and it is the opinion of the engineer in charge of the irrigation works in this district that many of them might be removed with considerable advantage."

"The Government embankments no doubt control the flood and their utility, as far as I know, has never been questioned; but there can be very little doubt that they also obstruct the drainage of the country, and that to a very serious extent."

The sluicing arrangements are lamentably dificient, and only allow surface water to flow off. They are much too few in number, and are, moreover, faulty in construction; their floors are in many instances above the level of the country, so that their utility for drainage purposes may well be questioned.

"I am given to understand that estimates for repairing and constructing no less than 60 sluices on one embankment alone have been prepared; and with a system of bunds that stand in need of such all important alterations I think it may be assumed that the surface drainage of the country is obstructed and the subsoil water logged."

Mr. Harrison, the District Magistrate, remarked :

"To the above description I have little to add and nothing to find fault with, unless it be the tenderness with which the Government embankments are treated. The river-beds having been raised by the constant deposit of silt to above these embankments now would no doubt involve enormous tracts in total ruin; but it was this system of embanking which has deprived the country of its natural increment of deposit and kept it permanently depressd, while its drainage channels have gradually become irrigation channels, its waterways choked up, and the whole area waterlogged."

Now the position in the irrigated districts of the North Western Provinces is the same as in the district of Midnapore. It is where the embankment crosses the drainage channel of the village and interposes an obstruction to the flow of rain water through its natural outlet, water settles in the sub-soil and produces that miasm, to which we attribute the fever. A mere collection of water for a time in a village does not produce sickness. Bengal is flooded for the most past during the rains, but the people live and grow without suffering from fever to any extraordinary extent. The whole question is one of local drainage. If sufficient outlet were left in the embankments for egress of water, the drainage of the villages would not be intercepted, and there would be no room for complaint. In Midnapore the local officers wrote, that the epidemic fever shewed a decided preference for villages situated on alluvial soil, but it was not because, as they seemed to think, they were so situated, but because the natural drainage of those villages had been interfered with by the irrigation canal embankments. In the same way the drainge of the villages in the North Western Provinces in the irrigated districts has been tampered with. The mere lodgment of water is no test. Indeed, the deeper the collection of water the better, for such collection of water intercepts. the poison, which is evolved from the humid condition of the sub-soil. The best way of ascertaining whether there has been any obstruction to the drainage channels of villages is to take the levels of the villages, and to find out whether or not the same have been interfered with. Our ideas on the subject have always been modest. We do not want extensive and expensive operations. What we want was correctly summarized by the *Indian Medical Gazette* in reviewing Babu Degumber Mitter's pamphlet on the subject. The writer says : "Two important circumstances are pointed out;—1*st*, that as an invariable rule, the drainage slope of river banks is *always from the rivers* ; and 2*nd*, that in order to judge right of the channels and directions in which the surface drainage of villages is affected, it is necessary to study them during the rains, and when the water is actualy being drained of them in bulk. An inquiry during the dry months, after the water has drained off, is sure to lead to imperfect results. Superficial observation may suggest that villages lying on the river side of a road, railway, or other embankment, cannot possibly suffer from an obstruction of drainage caused by an impediment to landward of them; but the fact above-mentioned, which may be accepted as well as established and invariable, proves the absurdity of such a position, which has actually been maintained by Engineer; and others more than one." It is gratifying to us that such a competent sanitary authority as the *Medical Gazette* endorses our views on the subject.

If culverts of proper size and in adequate number be constructed for the drainage of the villages bordering on irrigation channels, the obstruction would be removed and their sanitary condition would be improved. Our engineers strangely enough, while carrying out great works of public utility, forget the natural circumstances of the country. Houses tumble down because sufficient foundations are not given, while villages are depopulated because the natural characteristics of the country for drainage are not observed. On whom does the responsibility of the insanitary condition of the canal-irrigated districts rest? The canals instead of diffusing the waters of life have in not a few cases disseminated potions of death. We are glad that the attention of Government has been at last roused, but we hope its efforts will be directed in the right path. Neither money nor life will be wasted, if the Government will follow a few common sense rules in restoring the natural drainage of the villages in the canal-irrigated districts.

THE RAJPOOTANA STATES.

THE last annual report on the Rajpootana States is a record of disorder and embarassment. The State of Kotah was so utterly disorganized as to render the active interference of the British Government absolutely necessary. There were two courses open to it, either to place the State in the hands of a British officer, or put the administration of the State in charge of a native administrator. The Political Agent reports that he "preferred the latter course as being more in accordance with Native prejudices and ideas, more likely to be continuous in growth, less liable to sudden retrogressions when the State should be restored to its hereditary Ruler, and less liable to misinterpretation by the public mind in general." He adds : "The experiment has as yet proved quite successful and is introducing beneficial reforms in every branch of the administration. The Political Agent, Harowtee, Captain Berkeley, and the Minister, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, deserve much credit for their arrangements in Kotah." A minority in the State of Dholepoor had occurred, and Sir Dinkur Rao had volunteered the gratuitous aid of his wide experience and great administrative ability. But considerations of health compelled Sir Dinkur to request relief from the cares of state, and Major Dennehy, said to be an experienced officer, was appointed guardian of the youthful chief, and administrator, with a Council of State. Solid and useful results have we are told already followed on this arrangement. Under this *regime* the guardianship of the Prince and the chief administration of the State are combined in the person of one officer. "The State of Ulwar," says the Political Agent, "which had for some years been confided to a British officer on the removal of its hereditary chief from power, still continues in this necessary but abnormal condition. Not the less, however, should we bear in mind that the present mode of administration was in its origin declared by Government to be of a non-permanent character, and my desire is that everything practicable should be done so to reform the habits and character of the chief as that he may safely be hereafter entrusted with certain if not with full powers. Meantime the administration has been energetically and usefully carried on by Captain Cadell, aided by a Council. Great and solid improvements have been introduced, while a satisfactory and inexpensive land survey and settlement have been nearly completed by Captain Powlet." The next state where embarassment occurred was Bickaneer, where we are told, on the demise of the Chief, "dissention culminated almost in anarchy." The crisis was regulated by Captain Bradford and afterwards by Captain Burton, who has had a difficult position to maintain, and is still striving to adjust feudal differences. It will be thus seen that with the exception of Kotah all the other states in Rajpootana, where disorder and embarassment occurred, have been put under the management of British officers. Shut out as the natives are for the most part from the higher offices in the state under the immediate control of the British Government, it is to be regretted that it is pursuing the same exclusive policy in Native states. Is it a wonder that the people should be jealous of the management of these states by the British Government? It could not be said that duly qualified native gentlemen could not be found for this purpose. The Political Agent himself admits that the experiment

of the employment of a native administrator has proved successful in Kotah; if so, why should it not be tried in the same manner in other native states? The Indian has hardly a career worthy of his aspirations under the direct Government of the British, should he be denied it even in Native States?

There were disturbances in some of the Native states in 1873-74. The Political Agent's attention was directed to the relation of the great feudatories or Thakoors towards the heads of the several states, and their behaviour in regard to harbourage of banditti and border feuds. The first instance that came prominently to his notice was that of a feudatory in Meywar who, falling into a boundary dispute, insulted the officer deputed by the paramount power to settle it. The Court of Oodeypoor pleaded inability to coerce their feudatory, but the Political Agent insisted: the feudatory submitted to his demands and the example had a good effect. Later in the season a powerful feudatory of the small Kishenghur State defied his Chief as he had done many a time before. It is stated that some thirty years ago his insubordination had become so intolerable as to induce our Government to threaten active interference. No practical result however followed, and it would seem that the Thakoor was induced to believe that a similar course of inaction would obtain on the present occasion. Six months' grace was accorded to him, and every opportunity was afforded him of submitting, but he remained obdurate. Artillery was called for from Agra and preparations made for coercing him, when at the very last hour, and after attempting every variety of evasion and subterfuge, the feudatory surrendered and tendered fealty in person in the form demanded from him. This example had immediate, widespread, and, we trust, lasting effect. Certain refractory Princes or nobles in the large States of Marwar and Meywar shortly afterwards accepted terms. These facts shew the advantage of the relation of the British Government with the Native States. We are afraid that in those states peace and tranquility would have been jeopardized, if the British artillery had not brought the refractory Sirdars to their senses.

The Rajpootana States are infested with tribes which live upon the earnings of crime. The Political Agent observes, "the main question here is, shall the States expel these uncivilized tribes or shall they allot them lands and endeavour to settle them in industrial life under reasonable conditions of guatrantee or surveillance? My own opinion has been strongly in favor of the latter course as being more humane, more practical, and more consonant with obligations and aspirations of paramount civilized power. It seems to me that the theory of expulsion of these criminal tribes means to practice immediate injury to a neighbouring territory and ultimate extermination of the tribes themselves." We hope the suggestions of the Political Agent will be carried out.

We have not space for noticing the detailed reports, but will make one or two passing allusions. The Political Agent records his opinion in favor of the administration of Meywar by the Maharana. The revenue of this State is Rupees 26,51,382 and the expenditure Rupees 24,23,829, giving a surplus of Rupees 1,37,453. At Banswara the Political Agent says that "affairs are not in a satisfactory condition, and that they require looking after." Of Jeypore the Political Agent says: "Civil and criminal justice continues to be administered with a very fair amount of honesty and impartiality. Indeed the administration generally is favorably reported on. This is attributed mainly to the personal supervision of His Highness, to facilitate which, and to bring the working material of his Government more directly under his eye, he has provided a spacious block of buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Palace in which all the State offices have been located. Education continues to progress, but the Political Agent considers that there is yet to be overcome much of that conservative prejudice, on the part of the people against education, which has hitherto so greatly impeded its growth." The administration of Kishenghur continues to be conducted by the Maharaja personally, assisted by his two sons; and the Political Agent, who recently visited the place, speaks highly of all that came under his observation. He mentions a commendable movement on the part of the Maharaja of Marwar for introducing a much-needed land settlement, and for providing bunds and other means of irrigation, from which great advantages are anticipated. He eulogizes the personal character and ability of the Maharaja. Since His Highness's installation in March 1873 he has introduced many administrative reforms, established regular courts of justice, and exerted himself most strenuously for the advancement of civilization within his territory. In restraining the Meena and other predatory tribes whose violence has of late become so notorious, His Highness has been specially and successfully vigilant. The defective prison accommodation, so long and so much felt, has been at last remedied. A suitable jail has been provided; and the services of an experienced Jailor and two warders from our own provinces have been secured. The income of the state of Bhurtpore was last year Rupees 29,44,990, and the expenditure Rupee 28,34,434, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,10,556. The civil and criminal courts in this state continue to work well and are favorably noticed by the Political Agent. The procedure observed by these tribunals is copied from that in vogue in the courts of our own provinces. The minor states are in a more or less satisfactory condition.

TAZA BA TAZA.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an English translation of Hafiz's exquisite ode, the *Taza ba Taza* of world-wide fame. The attempt to reproduce in English the mellifluous language of the immortal bard, so appropriately called "the polished Anacreon of Iran," is a failure. The mirthful and amorous playfulness,—the powerfully insinuating and convivial voluptuousness of the ode, which have made it so universal a favourite all over the East, are completely lost in it. This however need by no means too much cast down Mr. Macauliffe, the translator, for the attempt of almost all his predecessors have proved equally unsuccessful. Reviski was by far the ablest Semetic scholar, who had undertaken the task, and, notwithstanding the plasticity and sonorous fulness of the Latin language in which he attempted to dress the ode, he failed. Hindley, in 1799, produced the first English version, which he dedicated to Sir William Ouseley, but it was no better. Mr. John Lang of the *Mofussilite* fame next took it up, and in 1841 his version was set to music by Mr. W. H. Hammerton and dedicated to the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore, but it was not even equal to Mr. Hindley's. The next attempt was made by an anonymous writer, and it was the nearest, both in its literal closeness and felicitous metre, to the Persian original, but, we believe, it is lost and no longer accessible. We remember only three stanzas of it, and should be glad if any of our readers could supply the missing verses. The ode comprises six stanzas, and so three more stanzas are wanted to complete the gazal. For those who wish to judge of these different versions—and who is there in India who having heard the charming song as usually sung would not like to know the whole of it?—we quote the following specimens:

JOHN HADDON HINDLEY.

Minstrel, tune some novel lay,
Ever jocund, ever gay;
Call for mind-expanding wine,
Ever sparkling, ever fine.

JOHN LANG.

Come, minstrel, sing a song to me
As new as fresh as it can be,
And make the glad'ning goblets flow
Ta-ze-ba ta-za no-ba-no.

M. MACAULIFFE.

Singer, sing with all thine art
Strains ever charming, sweetly new;
Seek for the wine that opes the heart,
Ever more sparkling, brightly new?

ANONYMOUS.

Songster sweet, begin the lay,
Ever fresh and ever gay;
Bring the joy-inspiring wine,
Ever fresh and ever fine.

* * * *

Gentle boy with silver feet
Nimbly moves to cadence sweet,
Kisses stealing when he may,
Ever sweet and ever gay.

* * * *

Zyphers, while you gently move
By the mansion of my love,
Softly Hafiz's strains repeat,
Ever fresh and ever sweet.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal left the capital on Saturday last. A large number of European and Native gentlemen assembled at the Howrah station to bid him good-bye. His Honor will return to Calcutta for a short time in July next, and will then again proceed on a tour when the rivers become navigable.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government of Bengal has appointed Babu Troylokhonath Mitter, Law Professor, Hooghly College, Lecturer on Hindu Law to the Law Class in the Presidency College. The arrangement is that he will lecture for one season for a specific sum, and next season Mr. Ameer Ali, the Barrister, will probably be appointed to lecture on Mahomedan Law on the same terms.

WE ARE requested to publish the following list of additional subscribers in aid of Dr, Sircar's Science Association:

Raja Narendra Krishna	1000
Hon'ble Doorga Charan Law	500
Baboo Shamchand Mittra	500
,, Bhuggobati Churn Mullick	200
,, Sib Chunder Deb	50

It was proposed to hold a public meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday last to concert measures for the establishment of the Association, but owing to the pressure of professional engagements of the projector in this cholera season it has been put off for the present.

THE FIRST European Marriage under Act III. of 1872 (Mr. Stephen's Civil Marriage Act) was registered in the office of the District Registrar of Calcutta, Babu Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, on Tuesday last the 6th instant. Mr. H. Beveridge, the Civil and Session Judge of Backergunge, was the bridegroom, and Miss Akroyd, the Lady Superintendent of the Hindu Ladies' institution, the bride. The bridegroom and the bride were accompanied by Messrs. Woodrow, Souttar and Cotton and Dr. Stuart, and four ladies. The procedure was simple. The bridegroom and the bride subscribed to the following declaration:

"I. A. B. hereby declare as follows:—
I am at the present time unmarried:
I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindoo, Mohamedan, Parsi, Budhist, Sikh or Jaina religion:
I have completed my age of 18 years:
I am not related to C. D. [*the bride*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said C. D. is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section two of Act II. of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal. (The bride declared to the same effect.)
"I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine."

After subscribing to the above declaration each party said to the other in the presence and hearing of the Registrar and witnesses, "I take thee Miss Akroyd to be my lawful wife," and "I take thee Mr. H. Beveridge to be my lawful husband." The friends of the bridegroom and bride then met at the residence of a mutual friend to take cake and wine in celebration of the wedding. God bless the bridegroom and bride!

WE HAVE to thank Messrs. Wyman & Co. for a copy of Hand-book of Practical Surveying for India by Mr. F. W. Kelly, Survey Department. It is especially designed as a guide and book of ready reference for district officers, planters, municipalities, courts of wards, landholders and for the use of surveying classes. The book is prepared with care and labor and well calculated to fulfil the object of the author.

THE FIRMNESS of Mr. Justice Pontifex has prevented a scandal. The Advocate General on behalf of the Prosecution applied for a special jury for the trial of the libel cases against the *Indian Statesman*, but the Judge refused the

the application. His Lordship then directed that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered in the case of Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co. In the other case instituted by Mr. Williamson the prosecutor had the good sense to withdraw the charge. We congratulate the *Statesman* on this signal triumph. It is a gain to the cause of honest and fearless journalism.

THE DISTRICT Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, has issued the following notice:

NOTICE

As 3 large gatherings of paupers in the most thickly populated parts of Chinsurah have taken place within the last 14 months and it is feared that such gatherings will become of frequent recurrence to the great annoyance of the public, it is hereby ordered by the Magistrate of Hooghly that application for permission to distribute alms to such large gatherings within the limits of the Municipality must be sent in to the District Superintendent at least 7 days before hand. If this be not done the usual pass will not be granted and the Police will receive orders to disperse the assembly and not to allow the distribution of alms.

A. PRAT,
Dist. Supdt. of Police Hooghly.

Hoogly Dist. Supdts. Office The 21st March 1875

The District Superintendent has doubtless been actuated by a consideration for public safety in issuing the above notice, but the direction that the distribution of alms shall not be allowed unless previous notice of 7 days be given is calculated to give great offence. It will be construed into an interference with the exercise of charity. Even in such a crowded place as Calcutta such interference is not known. The donor generally makes arrangements with the Police for the preservation of order and prevention of accidents, and we do not see why the same course should not be followed in Hooghly.

THE LONG-EXPECTED Calcutta Municipal Bill was introduced in the Bengal Council on the 3rd instant by the Hon'ble Mr. Hogg. The reader might remember that rumours of changes in the Municipal laws of Calcutta were afloat since the advent of Sir George Campbell. It was originally announced that a Bill would be introduced by Mr. Wyman, and we believe a draft had been prepared, but for some reason or other the bantling of that worthy citizen was still-born, or rather there was a miscarriage. The same fate attended the child of Lord Ulick Browne, who too attempted to produce a Bill for the reform of the Municipality. Sir George Campbell himself left the country without carrying out his repeated threat of sweeping away the present corporation of Justices, those "life-peers," who were too independent and too outspoken to comport with the dignity of that proud Governor. He however charged his successor to undertake the task from which he himself had shrunk. Now Mr. Hogg has taken in his hand the long talked-of measure. By far the most noteworthy feature in his Bill is that there is not the faintest sign of an ambition in the author to set the Hooghly on fire. His proposals are cautious and modest. His object is to consolidate the existing Municipal Acts, which are twelve in number including the Market Acts, and not to revolutionize the Municipal constitution. Mr. Schalch, who was the first King of Brentford, advocates change, but the scheme he propounded was a fancy sketch, which does not seem to command the approval of any thoughtful man. If a change must be made, we hope it will be made in the right direction. We do not want a new sham. With all deference to the Hon'ble author of the Bill our advice to the rate-payers is —whole hog or none! We trust the present opportunity will be taken to rectify many defects in the existing Municipal Acts with regard to the incidence of taxation, mode of collection, conservancy provisions, and water supply. If the citizens do at all care for their own affairs, they ought to give their earliest and best attention to this Bill.

WE HEAR grave complaints owing to the silting up of a portion of the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nulla. The dredging operations have hitherto proved unsuccessful. It appears from the proceedings of the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department that re-excavation of the channel has been determined upon. "Owing to the uncertainty of the weather and the insalubrity of the season, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is not possible to carry out the excavation of the Circular Canal at the present time. Accordingly, the first opportunity will be taken of executing the repairs after the cessation of the coming rains, when the weather will be settled, the season more suitable, and the work of excavation can be advantageously carried out. The delay is to be regretted, as it will necessitate the closure of the canal during the busiest period of the year. During the execution of the work, the public can avail itself of two routes between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts:—*first*, large boats proceeding by the outer route will pass by Mutlah up the Biddiadarry River and through Tolly's Nullah; *second*, smaller boats coming by the inner route can proceed *via* the Salt Lake channel and new cut to the Hooghly." But Tolley's Nulla itself has silted up, and measures ought to be taken to clear it first.

THE ADMINISTRATION of Oudh must be in an abnormal state when the new Chief Commissioner of the province has been compelled to issue the following circular for the guidance of the officers under him:

Dear Sir,—The Chief Commissioner is aware that there is a general feeling outside the Province that dissensions and discord are rife among the officers of the Oudh Commission.

This impression is, of course, caused by the attacks on the Administration which have appeared lately in certain newspapers, and to which some officers have responded; and also by the attacks on individual officers personally which have been replied to warmly by the persons so assailed or their friends.

Now, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, however good the reason may be for the impression which prevails abroad, that impression is unfounded. He believes that the officers of the Commission generally are loyal and well-disposed towards the Administration under which they are serving, and that they are, moreover, as a rule well affected towards each other; in short, that as much *esprit de corps* exists in Oudh as in any other Government or Administration.

The Chief Commissioner, therefore earnestly requests every loyal officer in future not to reply to any article or letter in a newspaper reflecting on the Administration generally, or on the officer himself personally, in his official capacity, or for any official act. As regards the Administration, he would submit that its vindication may safely be left in his hands; and as regards a personal attack, he would suggest that if an officer feels himself aggrieved, it will be quite sufficient for him to represent the case to the Chief Commissioner, for the information, if necessary, of the Government of India, rather than to reply in the paper itself, or in any other paper, which only gives the attack the importance which it is the object of the writer to attain, and which it would fail to achieve if allowed to pass entirely unnoticed.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. SPARKES,
Secretary.

Lucknow, 8th March, 1875.

We do not think it is a wise policy to gag the mouths of any class of men, be they public servants or not. We have faith in the good sense and conscientiousness of the the present Chief Commissioner, but why should he dread the ventilation of public grievances in the newspapers? If the proceedings of the Oudh Government cannot bear the light of publicity, then the disease lies deeper than we had reason to suppose, and requires a more potent remedy than this circular.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in his Resolution on the Report on the Charitable Dispensaries in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1873 makes the following remarks on the state of public health in those provinces during that year:

"The deficient rainfall, and the consequent absence of inundations, which were the cause of so much anxiety in 1873, are shown by the present report to have been accompanied by a very general distribution of cholera throughout these provinces. It affected the same towns and districts as in 1872, but with much greater severity. Small-pox too was present in most districts, but assumed an epidemic form chiefly among the hills and uplands of Western Bengal and Chota Nagpore. In the Burdwan Division the endemic fever continued to be widely diffused, but was less intense than in former years. Its ravages were, however, extended to tracts to the south and west, which had hitherto been exempt from it. The deep and permanent effect it has produced on the health of the people has been manifested by a great increase in the number of persons coming under treatment for spleen disease. Tirhoot, the district most affected by the scarcity, was healthy on the whole; but there was much sickness in the Gya and Shahabad districts. In the Eastern districts and Assam the ordinary autumnal fevers were prevalent, but there was nothing there in the medical history of the year of an exceptional character."

With regard to the question of the epidemic fever may we venture to draw the attention of Sir Richard Temple to the observations and suggestions contained in Babu Degumber Mitter's pamphlet on the subject. If his suggestions for the removal of obstructions to local drainage be carried out, much may be done in the way of restoring public health in the fever-stricken villages.

A STRANGE feeling seems to prevail among the European residents of Nagpore, the capital of the Central Provinces, towards Dr. Beatson, the Civil Surgeon of that city. One section is represented by the under-mentioned high officials, viz., Mr. T. W. Armstrong, Chief Engineer, C. P.; Mr. H. Irwin, Executive Engineer; Captain, H. B. Jacob, Educational Department; Mr. Fred. J. Johnstone, Asst. to Chief Engineer; Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., Offg. Secy. to the Ch. Commr. C.P.; Lt.-Col. B. B Lucie-Smith, Dy. Commissioner; Mr. Clement West, Resdt. Engineer. G. I. P. R.; Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Commissioner of Excise; Mr. Lindsay Neill, C.S., Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Ch. Commr. In a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy these gentlemen state:

"That the cause of your memorialists addressing your Excellency is that they have no confidence in the present Civil Sergeon, Surgeon-Major W. B. Beatson, M. D. They say this with regret, but the importance of the interests concerned must be their justification if th y need one, for speaking out openly and unreservedly, while in simple justice to themselves, they must explain that this want of confidence is not a feeling or persuation that has suddenly or recently taken possession of them, but that it has been of slow and gradual growth, that it was felt by a minority years ago, and that gradually that feeling has spread and strengthened until now, when it has overmastered a large part of the European community. The causes of this it would be difficult to put into a small compass, nor could your memorialists, in their present memorial, attempt an analysis of the feeling which they all of them distinctly experience, for to attempt an explanation of the origin and growth of this want of confidence would be to enter on an account of the feelings and experiences of numerous individuals over a considerable period of time. That the feeling exists, they must ask your Excellency to accept on their assertion."

Then nine gentlemen have remained neutral, while a vote of confidence has been passed in the doctor by about one hundred and ten gentlemen, headed by Mr. C. Westland, the Accountant General. This is a pretty state of things in the little peddlington of Nagpore. We do not hesitate to say that it reflects the greatest discredit upon the head of the local Government. Surely he ought to have had sufficient moral strength to prevent this scandal going to the ears of the Viceroy.

MR. JUSTICE KEMP was entertained last Saturday at a farewell dinner by the Calcutta bar, a compliment for the first time paid to a Civilian Judge of the High Court. The pleaders of the High Court presented him the following address, Mr. Allan being the spokesman:

"Before your lordship leaves the Bench to-day, the pleaders of your lordship's Court desire to convey to you their unqualified feelings of regret at your departure from India, although it will only be for a short period of time. For thirteen years, during which period your lordship has presided as one of the Judges of this Court, the pleaders of the Court have received at your hands uniform urbanity and kindness, for which they desire to convey to you their grateful thanks. During this long interval of thirteen years it will be a matter of congratulation to yourself, whilst it is equally gratifying to the pleaders, to recognise it as a fact that you have rarely been absent one day from the performance of your judicial duties. The important cases decided by you during this interval indicate how much labour and time you must have been devoted in the performance of your official duties. The numbers here assembled around you in some degree testify how much your absence will be regretted, and it is no exaggerated eulogy to say that even for the short time that you will be absent from this Court, we shall very much regret that we shall be denied the pleasure and satisfaction of appearing before you. It now only remains for us, the pleaders and the officers of this Court, in bidding you a temporary farewell to express the hope that renewed health and strength may be granted to you, and that we may be permitted to see you return and resume the Judicial Office you now temporarily resign."

Mr. Justice Kemp thus replied:

"There are times when the heart outruns words. There are also times when the heart is too full for words. Bear with me for a few minutes while I reply to the very kind address you have just delivered to me. I beg to assure you, gentlemen, how very sensible I am of my many shortcomings in the discharge of the high public obligations which have bound me during the long period of my service. To you, gentlemen, I owe my best acknowledgements for the consideration you have granted to deficiencies and for your appreciation of my efforts, which I can conscientiously say have been limited only by my poor abilities. My desire has always been not to hurt the feelings of any one; and if I have done so, I am truly sorry for it. I wish to depart in peace and goodwill with all. To this country, which I may say I have adopted, I owe a heavy debt of obligation. I have experienced great kindness from all ranks, and I am now about to seek for a short time the *solicitæ solatia vitæ*, with the firm conviction that I have discharged my duty conscientiously and to the utmost extent of my poor abilities. On this head I have nothing with which to reproach myself. Your approbation is very acceptable. I receive it with pleasure, and I trust I shall remember it with gratitude.

For a time]I now bid you farewell. If God spare me, I hope to meet you here again after the long vacation and I trust that of all the familiar faces I now see in this room, not one of them will be missed by me on my return. Gentlemen, farewell."

Mr. Justice Kemp was greatly overpowered by feeling when he spoke these words. We earnestly hope and pray that Providence may give him health and strength to come back to this country and resume his seat on the bench of the High Court.

REVIEWS.

A Manual of the Diseases of the Eye by Dr. C. Macnamara Translated into Bengali by Lall Madhub Mookerjea House Surgeon to the Calcutta Ophthalmic Hospital Part I. Calcutta.

THIS book as its title professes is a translation of Dr. Macnamara's treatise on the diseases of the eye. The Translator justly remarks in his preface, much as the Indian branch of the medical profession is accused of apathy in conducting original and independent investigations, it cannot be denied that there is a cofisiderable activity in it for interpreting the great truths of the modern sciences to the Indian students through the vernaculars of the country. This activity is chiefly observable in Bengal, the birth-place of the first Medical College, established under the auspices of the British Government. The literature of modern medicine and the allied sciences in Bengali, mostly contributed by the graduates of the Calcutta Medical College, constitutes one of its proudest trophies. Apart from other substantial benefits, which the maintenance of this College by the State has conferred upon the country, the service which it has rendered by nursing a class of men as the intellectual interpreters of the sciences of the West to the people of the East, is the best and most durable return for the outlay from the national exchequer. Of the many branches of modern science, which have engaged the attention of Indian authors and translators, that which addresses itself to the treatment of the diseases of the eye, has not yet found a votary among them. It is scarcely necessary for us to point out what an important function the eye performs in human organism: one has only to shut his own eyes to know what inestimable blessings they are. The treatment of the diseases, to which this invaluable organ of the human system is liable, has therefore a high claim to our attention; and the Translator says that he had long contemplated to compile a book in Bengali on the subject. He has accordingly translated Dr. Macnamara's book, and the first instalment of his labors is before us. In translating it he has been as close as possible, but he has not always followed the pedantic mode of translation. He observes: "Translation, and not transliteration, I am aware, will enrich the language; but unfortunately the Bengali language is now in a transition state, and there is therefore at present no school of authors or critics in that language possessing sufficient influence to command the homage of the republic of letters No wonder that in this general competition for command, each follows his own whims and fancies, and the real interests of literature suffer. I have no ambition for such command; I am willing to serve as a humble lieutenant. I do not pretend to be a Sanscrit scholar, and have not therefore sought to multiply new-fangled Sanscrit words. I have adopted such Sanscrit terms and phrases as were easily accessible, and in their absence I have followed the transliteration method. To the teachers in the class I must leave the task of interpreting the transliterated words. I shall consider myself amply repaid, if this translation prove useful to the students of the Bengali department of the Medical College, and to the Bengali class practitioners, for whom it is chiefly intended." The Translator has bestowed great labor upon his work and deserves credit for the manner in which he has executed it. We have compared the Bengali translation with the English text and are satisfied that it will make a useful manual for those, who study English medicine through the medium of the Bengali language. We are glad to learn that the author has been appointed opthalmic teacher in the Campbell Medical School, an appointment newly created by Government.

Speeches in England and India by Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, K. P., G. M, S. I.' Late Viceroy and Governor General of India, edited with an introduction by Gosto Behary Mullick Calcutta.

THE compiler of these speeches states that the work was undertaken at the suggestion of His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala. He has added a preface in which he has given a sketch of the life and career of the late Viceroy and Governor General of India As a specimen of the editor's style and spirit we give the following:

The peerless intelligence, the bracing fidelity, the native nobleness and catholicity, the tender beauty and reverence of his utterances, his wonderful mastery over the great subjects he handled, his breadth of view, the comprehensiveness of his grasp, the largeness of his sympathy and above all the essential humanity of his tone, rendered Lord Mayo much admired and beloved in the House of Commons.

Such is the gushing devotion of the biographer to his subject. It needs be added that this is the first attempt at a biography of a Governor General of India by a Bengali.

The Indian Registration Act, 1871: Third Edition with Notes by Carr Stephen, Esq. Barrister-at-law. Station Press, Simla.

THIS is an excellent compilation. The most valuable part of it is the notes appended to each section of the Registration Act. The judicial rulings reported also show the defects and deficiencies of some of the provisions of the present law. We will give one illustration.

Couch, C. J.—Act XVI of 1864, in section 15, provides that if a District Registrar or Deputy Registrar shall refuse to register an instrument falling within the provisions of section 13, it shall be lawful for any person interested to institute a regular suit, in order to establish his right, to have such instrument registered. Under that provision there would have been an appeal, special as well as regular, as one of the incidents of a suit. . . . . "The new Act makes no provision whatever for an appeal to this Court, except 'when the officer presiding over the District Court shall himself, as registering officer, have made any order appealed against under this section, in which case it is provided that 'the petition shall, within sixty days [see section 77, *post*] after the making of such order, be presented to the High Court, and the provisions contained in the former part of the section shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to such petition, and the order (if any) thereon, otherwise there is no provision authorizing this Court to order registration. From the terms of this section it appears that the Legislature intended to alter the procedure, and to substitute a summary procedure for the regular suit and its incidents, which existed under the provision of the former Act'. —*Ex-parte Dharm Dass Bhavani Das*(3 Bom H. C. Rep. A. C. J., 104).

There are other cases, which shew the necessity of a revision of the law, and none is better fitted to discuss this subject than the compiler before us. We would suggest him to direct his attention to it.

The Muhammadan Law: being a digest of the Sunni Code in part and of the Imamyah Code by Shama Churn Sircar; Tagore Professor of Law, and Author of the Vyavastha Darpana and other work, Clacutta.

THIS book concludes the lectures delivered by Babu Shama Churn Sircar, the Tagore Law Professor, on the principles of Mohammadan Law. The first five lectures contain principles according to the Sunni school and are drawn mainly from the *Hidayah* and *Fatawa Alamgiri* and occasionally from the *Sharh-ul-Vikayah*, *Duer ul-Mukhtar*, and other works of unquestionable authority. The rest of the lectures are on the Mohammadan Law according to the *Imamiyah* school. The lecturer relies for this part of the work chiefly upon the *Sharaya ul-Islam*, and occasionally upon the *Rouzat ul-Ahkam*, *Mafaith*, *Irshad* and *Tahrir ul-Ahkam*, books of paramount authority among the *Imamiyahs*. The annotations are taken from books of great repute, and will serve as authorities or additional authorities as the case may be for the principles to which they refer. Again, all these different matters are so arranged and printed as to be easily distinguishable from one another and to be eminently calculated to help the reader in a thorough understanding of the subject. The principles, explanations, illustrations and annotations are, with rare exceptions, translations of passages from Arabic books, which are of very high authority, and of which only the *Sharaya ul-Islam* has been translated in part by Mr. Neil Baillie, and printed and published by him under the title—"A Digest of Mohammadan Law, Part Second, containing the doctrines of the Imamiyah Code of Jurisprudence on the most important of the same subject." Some of these translations have also been done by the lecturer himself; on points difficult and doubtful he says that he "invariably consulted the *Mujtahid* of Lucknow, who is now with the ex-King of Oudh, and the most learned in the Imamiyah Law in India." The lectures are learned, lucid and comprehensive, and are valuable contribution to the literature of the Mohammadan Law. They are fully worth the money spent upon them.

Sinhalavijaya; an Epic Poem. By Syamacharn Srimani. Calcutta.

THE STORY of the poem is brief—it is the conquest of Cylon by Vijaya, a prince of Bengal, who flourished about 500 years before the Christian era. With only 700 companions he led a maritime expedition to the island where he subdued the Yakshas and planted a colony from Bengal. The subject is one, which fills a most brilliant chapter in the history of the ancient people of Bengal and which justly inspires the Bengalis of the present day with pride, but we are constrained to say that the poem falls much short of the greatness of the theme. Our poet has a flow but the stream is sluggish; he has sentiments but they are commonplace; he has enthusiasm, but it is subdued; he has a poetic vein, but it is not fully developed. He is however not without promise; he will do justice to his powers, if he will begin with humbler themes. An epic is the last form of poetry which a beginner should attempt.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Sahachar* predicts many blessings to accrue from the contemplated Science Association of Dr. Sircar, but is very doubtful whether the scheme will succeed without European co-operation. The natives have yet much to learn from the Europeans and it may be very reasonably demurred whether the Association will work well without the aid and assistance of such men as Father Lafont.

The *Shomeprokash* noticing an article in the February number of the Bengal Magazine "On the wants of the Babu class," and referring to the remarks of the writer on the condition of the class after leaving school, their suffering at home and office and their want of religious feeling says, that all the evils described is the result of English Education, English Association and English Example. The class referred to are not now satisfied with the dress and diet of their ancestors, they have no respect for their hereditary religion. They are now actuated by lofty ideas and high aspirations but they are denied the means of gratifying their wishes. The road to advancement is closed by foreigners While they have been taught to contemn the pleasures and blessings which their ancestors sought and enjoyed and to seek objects beyond their reach, they have been placed in an uncnviable position. What is most curious again is, that they are not permitted to vent their grievances. If they do so the English press raise, a clamour charging them with ingratitude and forgetfulness of benefits conferred. There is no hope of their condition being improved so long as the Government does not adopt a more liberal policy with respect to them.

The *Education Gazette* while disapproving the reasons which lead many European ladies and gentlemen to remain spinsters and bachelors all their lives and which practice is being also adopted by many native males, strongly condemns the sort of higgling in marriage transactions which now obtains amongst the Bengalees. He makes allowance for the practice amongst the people of the banker caste with whom gold and silver are gods but find no excuse for their example being followed by the Brahmins and Kyusts. The ordinary price of an M. A. bride-groom is Rs. 6000, that for a B. A. is Rs. 5000.

With reference to the question of Bustee improvements the *Bharat Sungskaruk* observes that the difference now existing between the two parties may be easily settled if the Calcutta Municipality can bethink of some expedient of improving them without trenching on the rights of landlords. The editor suggests that the Municipality might improve the drainage of the Bustees first at their expense and then recover a share of the cost in reasonable instalments from the proprietors. Let the Gowallas or the milkmen who cause the greatest uncleanliness in the town be segregated. Now that Howrah and Calcutta have become like one place the inhabitants of the Bustees might be made to migrate to the unoccupied lands of Howrah, and there is little doubt that the lands now occupied by the Bustees will be soon covered with brick-houses.

The *Dacca Prokash* thinks that the vagaries of the Local Post Office have become irremediable. Not only letters and covers are mis-delivered and delayed in delivery but registered letters are also delivered to wrong parties or their loss is explained by a receipt bearing the forged signature of the addressee and the evil is aggravated by the defiant and contemptuous tone of the postal officers when the irregularities are represented to them.

The *Samachar Chundrika* is exceedingly gratified at the intelligence that in consideration of the Maharaja of Burdwan's services at the late scarcity the Government of India have ordered that the Raja shall have a salute o three guns.

The *Burrahanuggur Samachar* complains at the hardhips and inconveniences which residence at that Suburban Town involves. Taxes and rents are exorbitant, police arrangements nothing better than those of other places, but the police tax is comparatively heavier, horse vehicles are not to be had on Sundays, on week days the hire is prohibitory, neither is there any convenience for boat travelling, the fare is the same for a journey between Calcutta and Buranagur as between Calcutta Panihatty or Khurda. The bazar of the place is a close preserve for monopolists—all articles are sold by a few exclusive farmers at their own price. Though the owners and managers thus reap a rich harvest, the condition of the market is execrable. It is a sink of nauseating filth. The Editor calls the attention of the Municipality to the last inconvenience and recommends as an alternative the opening of a Municipal market.

The *Bunga Bandhoo* accounts for the depraved morals of the people of Bengal by three causes. First, want of religious and moral education in the public and private schools, second irreligious and immoral tendency of medical education, third the nature of training imparted at the schools of art.

The *BardwanProcharika* deprecates the arrangement under which Babu Protapnaryan Sing has been transferred from Bood-bood to Jehanabad. Besides other virtues by which the Babu has distinguished himself as a Deputy Magistrate he had carefully studied the habits and peculiarities of the malefactors who easily deceive an ordinary and superficial observer. Bood-bood under a new Deputy Magistrate will be a rich field for these gentry.

An actor of one of the native theatres has married an actress of the same theatre. The actor it is said is a progressive B and in the newspaper controversy which this affair has given rise, a correspondent of the *Saptahik Somachar* manfully defends the proceedings of the actor and combats the objections set forth against the

proceeding, He contends that the fallen women are easily reclaimable and are not liable to relapse. They dread their degraded position in the same manner as one who had been burnt dreads the fire. there is nothing inherent in their nature which forbids the hope of penitence and reform. The correspondent exhorts others to follow in the footsteps of the bold reformer.

The Samaj Durpan says that the native doctors in the service are often maligned for their habitual misconduct but not a word is said about their wrongs when they suffer any. The native doctors are as a rule sent to malarious districts to do penance as it were for some occult sin. They are for the most part ill-paid and yet the expenses in the malarious districts are comparatively heavy. Can people on insufficient remuneration be expected to serve with a contented heart?

The *Bicharuk* condemns the Government measures for clearing jungles in various parts of the country and cites several cases to shew how injurious the measures will prove to the interests of the country, in inducing dryness and cutting off the source of the supply of oxygen.

The *Probhat Summeer* observes that the annual expenditure of 1,800,000 Rupees from the revenues of India for the maintenance of Ecclesiastical Establishment is a scandalous violation of the Government pledge of non-interference in religious matters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P
A. Forbes Esq. Deputy Commissioner, Gwalparah	20	0	0
R. Sohan Lal, Bankipore	17	12	0
Baboo Oopendronath Roy, Burdwan	3	4	0
,, Greejay osun Mookerjee, Agra	3	0	0
,, Bhoobonmohun Dutt, Bongong	6	10	0
,, Lallmohun Chatterjee, Darjeeling	6	10	0
,, Denonath Mozoomdar, Darjeeling	6	13	0
,, Nosiram Ghosal, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Nemychurn Newghee, Cuttuck	10	0	0
,, Krishnamohun Bose, Sreekistopore	20	0	0
,, Womeshchunder Dutt, Midapore	13	4	0
,, Poornochunder Das, Chittagong	6	10	0
,, Rasicklal Mittra, Soonamookey	10	0	0
,, Nobokishore Mookerjee, Tajpore	6	0	0
,, Saroopchunder Hazrah, Burdwan	1	4	0
,, Rykuntchunder Das, Sylnet	3	0	0
,, Ramnarsingh Banerjee, Phanseedewah	5	0	0
,, Kylashchunder Mookerjee, Rampore Bouleah	13	4	0
,, Nilmadhub Chatterjee, Sookchar	3	4	0
,, Gobindmohun Roy, Chinsurah	20	0	0
,, Ramgopal Sandyal, Krishnaghur	5	0	0
,, Khudilal, Jumui	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*April* 7, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 24th March* 1875.—Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Nattore.

The 1st April 1875.—Mr. William James Money, C. S. I., Distret and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th April 1875, or any date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Alfred Corbyn Brett is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. J. Money, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Sneyd Beadon, B. A., Acting Senior Superintendent of Survey, is vested with the powers of an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals for such time as he may be employed in demarcating the boundary of that portion of the tributary state of Mohurbhunj which adjoins the southern part of the Midnapore jungle mehals. Mr. Beadon is also vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulations VII of 1822 and IX of 1825 in the districts of Midnapore, Manbhoom, Sinhgbhoom, Bankoora Hooghly, and Balasore.

Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, is appointed to have charge of the Kendraparah Division of the Cuttack district, *vice* Mr. G. H. Atkinson, deceased.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chumparun, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The following gentlemen reported their departure from India on furlough on the 29th March 1875:—

Mr. Edmund Weldon Malony, C. S.

Mr. William Benjamin Oldham, C. S.

Baboo Bhobunessur Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector of Buxar, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 12th March 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th January last is cancelled.

The 2nd April 1875.—Baboo Ashootosh Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector Arrareah, in Purneah, is transferred to the Southal Purgunnahs with effect from the 10th March last.

Mr. C. H. Swinden is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, of the Second Grade at Arrareah, in Purneah, *vice*, Baboo Ishree Prosad, appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Southal Pergunnahs.

Mr. George Kennedy Webster is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 3rd April 1875.—The following officers appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the First Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their respective names, viz.

Mr. John Edward Beevor Jeffery—from the date on which Mr. A. Weekes joined his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Hoogly. James Kelleher,—from the date on which Mr. F. W. J. Rees may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna. George Mainwaring Currie—from the date on which Mr. H. Mosley may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Patna. Phillip Nolan,—from the date on which Mr. W. F. Meres may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom. William Fiddian, B. A.,—from the date on which Mr. G. E. Poter may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun. George Goodair Dey,—from the date on which Mr. C. C. Quinn may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore. Richard Herbert Greaves,—from the date on which Mr. J. F. Stevens may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.

The following Officers are appointed to act as Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their respective names, viz,—

Mr. Leonard Charles Abbott,—from the date of Mr. J. Anderson's promotion to act in the First Grade. Francis William Badcock,—from the date on whfch Mr. Jeffery's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect. Frank Hunter Barrow,—from the date on which Mr. Kelleher's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect. Charles Archibald Samuells,—from the date on which Mr. Currie's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect. Joseph Posford,—from the date on which Mr. P. Nolan's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect. Thomas James Murray,—from the date on which Mr. Fiddian's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect. Behari Lall Gupta,—from the date on which Mr. Dey's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect. William Henry Maffett Gun,—from the date on which Mr. Greaves' appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect.

The 5th April 1875.—Moulvi Syed Zakir Hossein, Sub-Deputy Collector of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for one day, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code. in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 5th January 1875.

Mr. William Cornell, M.A., is reappointed to act as Second Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly Districts.

Mr. Alfred Allis Paul, B. A., Assistant Commissioner, Julpigoree is transferred to Darjeeling.

The 6th April 1875.—Captain W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, on special duty, is appointed to act untill further orders as Political Agent of Hill Tipperah.

Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, B. A., Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, is appointed to act as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major F. P. Staple, Surgeon on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Buckland, or until further orders.

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